THE DIGVIJAY
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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

VOL. XXXVII NO. 122 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1949 Price: 2 ANNAS

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

'FOREIGN LOVE' Saturated?

For many years I suffered from High Blood Pressure; and due to that I was severely pained with headache now and then. Sometimes I lost my consciousness. My eyesight also became stirred. I lost my temper over insignificant matters. Half complaints went on increasing (such as Hair falling, Hair becoming short, Hair becoming Grey prematurely). My sleep was disturbed by the nightmares late at night. All these complaints were removed by the use of "RAMTIRTH BRAHMI OIL." (Special No 1), of Ramtirth Yogashram, Bombay 4. It is my genuine opinion that the "RAMTIRTH BRAHMI OIL" is advantageous in many respects. (Sd.) Miss Premlata Harshadkumar Divan, Madras.

India Intends To Keep Strong Sardar

SARDAR PATEL.

NO DESIRE FOR AGGRESSION

Pakistan's Charges Fantastic

DEHRA DUN, May 23 (A.P.I.)

SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL, Deputy Prime Minister, told a mammoth public meeting here this evening that he would not allow India to be victim of fraud and deceit of any nation. He declared that the Government was determined to maintain a strong and efficient defence force to guard India against all foreign aggression.

Sardar Patel said: "We have no intention to attack Pakistan. If the tactics adopted by Pakistan since partition remain the same, we shall do everything that is necesary "to defend ourselves."

He described the accusation that India was trying to check the progress of Pakistan as "fantastic" and said that if Pakistan suffered it would be on account of her own weaknesses and follies.

Though independence had been achieved, Sardar Patel said, the glow of freedom on the face of the common man was not visible. The people would have to be patient and realise the Government's difficulties on account of dangers on India's borders.

HEAVY DRAIN

The Government of India was spending rupees 160 crores annually on defence while the target fixed for undivided India was only rupees 100 crores. This was a heavy drain on India's finances. India was an "anaemic" nation and could not stand on her own legs if vitality was not restored to her through more production. Unless there was peace in this country, no industrial or economic development was possible.

If the standard of living of the common man was to be raised, Sardar Patel added, increase in food production was essential. Efforts should also be made to prevent any wastage of food.

To talk of strikes at this crucial hour, Sardar Patel said, would be a great disservice to the nation. Any slackening of production would retard India's prosperity.

Some youngmen accused the Government of partiality towards Capitalists. But that charge was baseless. The policies of the Government were nbeing framed with only one aim in view and tnat was to do good to the greatest number of people.

REFUGEE PROBLEM

The refugee problem, Sardar Patel said was also a complicated problem. But it could be solved in no time if they strengthened the hands of the Government by their co-operation.

Calling upon the people to concentrate their energies on making the country prosperous, Sardar Patel said: "I appeal to the youngmen of the country to forget all differences for at least four years and combine together in solving the various problems facing the country."

Heavy Showers In City

TEMPERATURE DOWN

BOMBAY, Monday.—Shortly before midnight pre-seasonal thundershowers drove Bombay's thousands of footpath-dwellers into nearby shelters. The heavy downpour was accompanied by lightning and although the intensity of the rain eased a little later, slight drizzles continued for an hour. The temperature of the city came down and the showers afforded more coolness to Bombay than yesterday's runaway showers had done.

Earlier in the day, the weather experts disclosed that the present showers were the early bursting of the monsoon which is strengthening along the Malabar coast. Almost a fortnight of Bombay's hot summer has been clipped off by the early setting in of the rains.

North Kanara District and Goa are expected to experience the full blast of the monsoon before Thursday next.

Cloudy weather will continue throughout Tuesday in the city and the suburbs, and though the days may be somewhat sultry, nights will be cooler and more pleasant.

(See Page 3)

Poona In Darkness

POONA, May 23 (API): Poona was plunged into darkness for three and a half hours this evening when, it is learnt, the main lines carrying electric supply from Khopoli to Poona were struck by lightning and damaged.

The supply of electricity, which was cutt of shortly before 7 p.m., was restored at 10-30 p.m.

TWO UNCIP MEMBERS IN KARACHI

KARACHI, May 23 (PTI-Reuter).—Two members of the United Nations Commission for Kashmir, Mr. Erik Colban (Norway) and Mr. Robert Macatee (United States), arrived here today for discussions with the Pakistan Government on the truce agreement in Kashmir.

Pakistan has not yet replied to the truce proposals which were presented both to India and Pakistan on April 28.

Separate Minister For Agriculture?

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, May 23.—According to lobby reports, a decision has been reached to have separate Ministers for Food and Agriculture instead of one Minister for both as at present.

Lobby circles believe that Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram will retain the Agriculture portfolio and some other Minister may be appointed as Food Minister. New Delhi will not be surprised if the Ministry were to be entrusted to Mr. Masani who is now retiring from the Brazilian Embassy. An early announcement is expected.

Chandernagore Referendum On June 19

NEW DELHI, May 23 (API).—The French Government have officially informed the Government of India that the proposed referendum in Chandernagore would be held on June 19, it was learned here today. They have also promised that the modality of the procedure would be intimated to the Government of India without delay.

Three Indians Sentenced In Durban

DURBAN, May 23 (PTI-Reuter): Three Indians, originally charged with murder during last January's riots here, were sentenced to terms of imprisonment of up to seven years' hard labour at a criminal sessions court here today.

In each case the charges were reduced to either culpable homicide or assault or both.

The three men are: Shunmugan Moonsamy, sentenced to seven years' hard labour on a charge of culpable homicide arising out of the death of another Indian; Soni Hirjee, a middle-aged Indian found guilty of culpable homicide and sentenced to five years' imprisonment; and Sandarasmy Naidoo, a 22-year-old Indian, sentenced to four years' hard labour on a charge of culpable homicide arising out of the death of an African at Cato Manor.

Hirjee was alleged to have shot an African watchman on January 18 last and then threatened a European with a revolver when the European came to the wounded man's assistance.

He pleaded guilty to the charge of culpable homicide read with charges of illegally carrying firearms.

WHANGPOO SEA GAP REOPENED

Nationalist Counter-Attack: Shanghai Docks Blown Up

50,000 RED CASUALTIES IN 10-DAY BATTLE

SHANGHAI, May 23 (PTI-Reuter).

THE Whangpoo Garrison troops today claimed reopening of Shanghai's escape route to the sea in a storming counter-attack, while Nationalist fighters and bombers streaking over the city's skyscrapers strafed Communists battling less than half a mile from the bank of the Whangpoo, directly opposite the bund waterfront.

It is officially claimed that the Reds have suffered to date about 50,000 casualties in the battle for Shanghai in the past 10 days.

The sky over the bund was a solid patch of crimson from gun-fire and blazing houses in Pootung, across the Whangpoo, as the aircraft attacked repeatedly to halt the advancing Communists, but the beseigers steadily maintained their pressure and observers believed the climax of battle was near.

Thousands of refugees aimlessly wandered about the gun-rocked streets as new columns of smoke and fire shot up from the other bank. Rooftops were packed with people watching the grim battle.

Strongly reinforced garrison units with naval help were said to have smashed the Communist ring around Whangpoo in a "sensational" offensive which turned the cross river beach report of Kaochiao in "mass Communist graveyard."

COMMUNIST STRATEGY

Nationalists claimed most of the Communist 13th Army was wiped out in 48 hours fighting near Kaochiao The official Central News Agency admitted the Pootung battle had reached a 'decisive stage" but military observers believed Communist strategy was still to gain control of Woosung guarding th mouth of the Whangpoo to close the escape route. Then they could overrun both north and south of Pootung peninsula before invading Shanghai proper in a series of river crossings.

With the Whangpoo open again today, three ships carrying nearly 20,000 tons of badly-needed rice were expected to dock in Shanghai tonight.

Though Shanghai's south-western outskirts were generally quiet, the garrison admitted Communist capture last night of a strongpoint less than three miles south of Hungjao airfield.

DOCKYARDS BLOWN UP

HONG KONG: Nationalist forces have blown up Shanghai's valuable Kiangnan dockyards, on the eastern bank of the Whangpoo river opposite the French bund, according to evacuees arriving here today from the embattled city. One of the evacuees, who arrnived by Chinese aircraft, said demolition by explosions kept residents awake most of Saturday night.

It was one of the most nerve-racking experiences of the battle for Shanghai so far, evacuees said. In addition to destroying the docks and valuable workshop equipment, the Nationalist blew up all unwanted river craft on the Pootung side of the river to deny them to the Communists.

RED SUCCESSES IN HUPEH

SAN FRANCISCO: Communist-controlled Peiping Radio said today that Communist troops had captured the towns of Ting Szekiao and Sein Ning on the Canton-Hankow Railway 50 miles south of Wuchang, the capital of Hupeh Province.

Four Nationalist regiments were wiped out and another 1,000 men captured, the Radio claimed.

Military reports said Nationalist counter-attacks have reopened Lunghwa airport and driven Communist troops back from the east bank of the Whangpoo opposite Shanghai (adds the UPA).

Ten planes took off from Lunghwa airport yesterday and, it is understood, more were scheduled today.

Planes began taking off from Lunghwa airport yesterday after the field had been closed two days by Communist shells falling nearby. The report said no more shells have landed in the area.

COMMUNIST FAILURE

It is speculated the Reds underestimated government strength here and lack the manpower to take the city presently. It is believed they are shifting their forces around probing for weak spots but have failed so far to crack any of the three fronts southwest, northwest and east which they have hammered in succession.

LIGHTNING RAID ON BANDITS

HONG KONG, May 23 (UPA): Chinese Nationalist troops killed three bandits and wounded ten others last night in a lightning raid on Bandit Hill, a hideout adjoining Hongkong.

British forces joined the Chinese in a two-day search for the gang believed responsible for the recent death of two British policemen and two Chinese constables.

UPROAR IN CORPORATION ON SWEEPERS' STRIKE

Socialist Resolution Thrown Out

BOMBAY, Monday.

IN a disturbed atmosphere of shouts and confusion, punctuated by the Mayoral hammer, the Bombay Municipal Corporation today turned down a resolution on the sweepers' strike sponsored by the Socialists and the Scheduled Castes Federation. Voting on the resolution was 24 for and 42 against. Dr. Mascarenhas, former Mayor, was in the chair.

The resolution stated that attempts to keep the city clean by organising a substitute conservancy and sanitation service were bound to fail and hence a committee should be immediately formed to start negotiations with the Municipal Kamgar Sangh with a view to ending the strike. The resolution further stated that some of the demands made by the Sangh were just and reasonable and the policy of arrests and detentions under the Public Security Measures Act and dismissals of workers was not conducive to an amicable settlement; as such the Corporation should impress on the Government the "desirability of abandoning its repressive policy and immediately releasing the Union leaders and the strikers."

"IMPARTIAL ATTACK"

Speaking on the resolution, which he moved, Mr. M. Harris made an "impartial" attack on the Government, the Municipal Commissioner and on the press of Bombay, whom, it was alleged, the Municipal Commissioner took on a tour of the City, showed some places and got their certificates. This last attack was repulsed by Mr. Salebhoy Abdul Kadar, Chairman of the Standing Committee, who told him, "The reporters have more intelligence than your side and ours combined."

Mr. Harris maintained that the strike matter had been handled in a manner that brought credit neither to the City nor to the House. The Bombay Municipality, which was a responsible public body, had behaved like a commercial body. It had haggled and bargained. The proper thing was to have continued the discussions and brought the leaders to reason.

He regretted that on such an important issue as was being debated upon, the Municipal Commissioner was absent. His whole attitude in relation to the strike had been "amazing". He had furnished figures, which, if accepted, would go to prove that not even one person was on strike. He had given the figure of attendance as 3,000 on the first day and had progressively increased it to about 8,000. These were not correct figures.

Last time Mr. Dinker Desai had asked for figures. They had not been given. No democratic body could function without information. It was the right of the opposition to get this information "We will not allow this fooling with the representatives of the people," he added.

Even if this "fantastic" attempt to replace the regular labour by hired hands succeeded, Mr. Harris asked, who was to foot the bill? He maintained that the present strike had been bungled. The Municipal Commissioner had done nothing to avert the strike. He had constituted himself as some sort of a press liaison and was giving the press information which was incorrect and misleading. Dismissals and convictions had not deterred the strikers. Such methods were bound to fail.

The only end to the present impasse was the starting of negotiations. Why not initiate them now, voluntarily and honourably? he asked. He charged the Municipal Commissioner with indifferences for not approaching Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, President of the Sangh while he was in the City.

Mr. R. D. Bhandare justified the demands made by the Sangh and said that if the Municipality thought it could break the strike, it was a mistake.

Mr. Naushir Bharucha maintained that the Municipality and the Govern-

(Continued on Page 7)

LOYAL SWEEPERS OBSTRUCTED

Strike Continues

BOMBAY, Monday.—The eleven-day-old strike of the Bombay municipal sweepers is still continuing and there seems no hope for an early settlement as the strikers are adamant. The municipal authorities with the help of loyal workers, substitutes and volunteers are trying to keep the city clean.

It is reported that party of loyal workers was obstructed from joining duty at Dadar this morning by some strikers. The police who rushed to the spot prevented trouble. At Matunga also some loyal workers were stoned.

The police in the course of last 24 hours arrested over two dozen strikers from the different parts of the city under the Essential Services Ordinance.

BIG 4 MEET IN PARIS

Another Go At Germany

PARIS, May 23 (UPA). — With smiles and many handshakes, the Foreign Ministers of the Big Four nations today opened another conference on Germany in hopes of finding at least a truce in the cold war.

The meeting formally opened at 4-02 p.m. after 10 minutes of picture taking by news photographers.

Preliminary formalities at the Rose Marble Palace, where the conference is being held, hid the caution and scepticism with which all the Ministers of both the East and West have approached this new attempt to settle the major post-war problem—Germany. While flash bulbs popped and flood lights flared, leading figures in the cold war greeted each other cordially and politely. Then they shooed out reporters and photographers and sat down at a green-covered circular table, overlooking the garden with fountains, and got down to work.

The new Soviet Foreign Minister, Andrei Vishinsky, ran into British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin as he entered the Council room. They shook hands and Vishinsky went immediately to his seat. Sighting United States Secretary of State Dean Acheson, Vyshinsky rose, walked around the table and shook hands saying, "I am glad to see you."

Vyshinsky then went to French Foreign Minister Robert Schuman's seat and shook hands with him.

When the doors were shut benind reporters and photographers, two major problems confronted the Foreign Ministers—one is the German problem and the other is a broader issue of relations between the East and West.

German Republic Born

BONN, May 23 (UPA).—The Bonn Assembly proclaimed the birth of the Federal Republic of Germany today and made its 146-Article Constitution the law of the three Western occupation zones.

The new State was proclaimed as the Council of Foreign Ministers met in Paris in another, perhaps the final, attempt to amend the East-West split in Germany. It will include all the states in the American, British and French zones and the door has been left open for the Russian zone to enter in the future. However, it was presumed that Eastern Germany would remain outside as long as the Soviet occupation lasts.

The 70 politicians who framed the Constitution will proclaim it, dissolve the Assembly and go home. The Government and Parliament of the new State will be elected within the next three months.

CUT IN MARSHALL AID SUGGESTED

WASHINGTON, May 23, (PTI-Reuter): The United States House of Representatives Appropriations Committee today recommended a 15 per cent cut in Marshall Aid for Europe for the year starting July 1, 1949.

KARENS RETREATING NORTHWARD

Burma Government Troops Reoccupy Daiku

RANGOON, May 23 (PTI-Reuter).

BURMA Government troops have re-occupied Daiku, important town 75 miles north of Rangoon. An official 'communique' announcing this tonight said Karens, after holding the town for about four weeks, had retreated towards Nyaunglebin, 12 miles north.

The 'communique' also claimed recapture of Paungdawthi, another railway town near Daiku.

The "UPA" adds:

Over 600 Karen insurgents fled north-ward following the collapse of their costly four-month-old campaign to hold Insein, railroad centre 10 miles north of Rangoon.

The rebels left behind 200 wounded troops along with 500 civilians locked up in the Insein Jail.

The fleeing Karens, under their leader Saw Ba U Gyi, used every available boat and raft to cross the river west of Insein and then headed for the main Karen forces farther north.

Air Force units reported that Karen stragglers who crossed the river late last night were strafed today.

Unofficial reports said nearly 100 of the 700 fugitives fell.

Except for the burned out market square most of the buildings and railway works in Insein were intact.

Burmese troops who pushed into the town without opposition yesterday recovered most of the rebels' jeeps and heavy equipment.

The battle for the strategic rail centre opened January 31 when large Karen forces swept into Insein and endangered the Burmese capital of Rangoon.

THAKIN NU POSTPONES VISIT

RANGOON, May 23 (PTI-Reuter).—Burmese Premier Thakin Nu has postponed his projected visit to London, it was officially stated tonight.

The Premier was due to leave for Britain on Saturday.

A Government spokesman said the postponement had been caused by two facts: (1) Leading British statesman might have little time for discussion while the British Parliament was still sitting; (2) the Burmese Prime Minister could have only made the briefest stay in London having to return here by June 7 for the opening of parliamentary summer session.

REDS COME HOME

SAN FRANCISCO, May 23 (PTI-Reuter): Chinese Communist Radio, heard here today said Nanchang, birth-place of the Communist Army, and Kiangsi's provincial capital was captured by Communist troops this morning. Nationalist troops were said to have fled to the west.

The city is the fourth provincial capital captured by the Communists south of the Yangtse.

RECALL OF MUDIE URGED

W. Punjab League Executive's Move

LAHORE, May 23. (PTI-Reuter): The Working Committee of the West Punjab Muslim League today demanded the immediate recall of Sir Francis Mudie, Governor of the Province, and the appointment of a Pakistani in his place.

The Committee alleged that the administration "as presided over by the European Governor has been indulging in intrigues to sap the League from within and without."

From Death To Life

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, May 23: A Bhil girl-baby aged five months, who was being given a purification bath before interment suddenly showed signs of returning consciousness. Her heart began to beat and she opened her eyes in due course.

Lamentations gave place to rejoicings among the mourners, who brought the baby back to her house amid manifestations of joy.

POLITICAL STATUS OF RULERS OF TRAVANCORE & COCHIN

Final Decision On Wednesday: V. P. Menon's Talks Satisfactory

TRIVANDRUM, May 23 (API): The Maharaja of Travancore and Cochin and Mr. V. P. Menon, Adviser to the States Ministry, will together confer on Wednesday at the historic town of Quilon to take a final decision on the political status of the two rulers.

Mr. Menon told the Associated Press of India this afternoon that the negotiations were progressing satisfactorily. He hoped that the negotiations will be completed by the middle of this week.

For the past two days, Mr. Menon has had interviews with the Maharaja of Travancore and also the Elayaraja.

Mr. Menon yesterday flew to the Cochin capital along with Mr. T. K. Narayana Pillai, the Travancore Premier and returned late in the evening. Mr. Ikkanda Warrier, the Cochin Premier also arrived by the same plane.

Throughout the forenoon today, Mr. Menon had a conference with the Prime Ministers of Cochin and Travancore and the members of the Integration Committee working on the administrative unification of the two states.

An Ernakulam message adds that Mr. Menon who paid the Cochin capital a surprise visit yesterday had talks on the position of the rulers of Cochin and Travancore after the integration of the states, with the Maharaja of Cochin for nearly an hour. Mr. Ikkanda Warrier was also present at these talks.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

PLUS advt.-tax @ one anna per rupee

MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-

To be paid in advance

MATRIMONIAL

Wanted a bride, aged about twenty-five years, preferably. A Graduate. Civil Marriage. Box No. A1, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Match for M.Sc., Brahmin. Spinster, Professor. Post Box 3505, Bombay-4. 741

SOCIAL.

Ladies and Gentlemen, make pen-friends of pleasure Hobbies or any business through the Punjab Literary Society, G.P.O. Box 1071, Bombay No. 1 (Ladies enrolled free). 679

SITUATION VACANT

Wanted a Maintenance Engineer for a Metrovick Turbo Alternator set directly coupled running at 3,000 R.P.M. having jet condenser. Steam pressure 200 lbs. with 200 deg. superheat. Those who have worked on such Turbo Alternator set should apply stating academic qualifications and experience mentioning minimum salary acceptable Box No. 4519, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted experienced Compositors (English) for a leading daily. Apply with certificates to Box No. 205, "Bombay Chronicle."

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS.

Admissions—Davar's College of Commerce—Enrol immediately for all Specialisation and Professional Diploma Courses for training throughout May Vacation and thereafter for next year's examinations. Tuition personal or postal. Call or write for Prospectus 51, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 742

Homoeopathy—Best Correspondence Course. For prospectus apply Grace Medical Mission Mavelikara Travancore.

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents and Stockists for our High Class Horn and Pearl Buttons. J. Smith & Co., 186/5, Gopal Lall, Thakur Road, (Calcutta) 35. 740

PUBLIC NOTICES

ELEPHANT SALE NOTICE

ABOUT 15 to 20 Elephants will be sold by auction at Thithimati at 2 p.m. on 11-6-1949. The elephants are of all sizes and include both cows and tuskers. For further particulars apply to the Chief Forest Officer, Coorg, Mercara. 4512

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY—TENDER

THE CONTROLLER of Stores, B. B. & C. I. Rly., Mahalaxmi, Bombay No. 11, invites tenders returnable on Friday, the 3rd June, 1949 for the supply of the following:—

Item 1—Handles Hickery for Ash wood 36" for sledge Hammers 14 lbs. 6,500 Nos.

Item 2—Handles 2'-9" for Picks & Beaters 10,000 Nos.

Copies of tender can be had on application on payment of Rs. 2/- each in cash.

Tenderers not on the approved list of this Rly. should give their Bankers' reference. 4513

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF BOMBAY

CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DIPLOMAS

8th JULY, 1949.

A CONVOCATION for conferring Diplomas will be held on FRIDAY, the 8th JULY, 1949, at 6-30 p.m. The last day for receiving applications and fees for admission to Diplomas is 1st June, 1949. Forms of application may be obtained free of charge from the College Office.

D. K. BHARUCHA,
Secretary.

Hospital Avenue, Parel,
Bombay, 24th May, 1949. 4510

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

BY ORDER of the Municipal Commissioner, the Special Engineer invites tenders for providing additional Mortuary Cabinets complete with coolers and condensers at Arthur Road Hospital. Tenders will be received in the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, on Wednesday, the 29th June, 1949, not later than 1 p.m. (B.T.).

Forms of tender, specifications, etc., will be issued by the Mechanical Engineer at his office at the Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, to any one on payment of Rs 2/- per tender form.

The Mechanical Engineer (Foras Road, Bombay No. 8) will, on application, give any further information required. 4511

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

THE B. E. S. & T. UNDERTAKING

SEALED TENDER for the supply of B.R.C. Fabric Roll No. 9 or equivalent will be received by the Chief Storekeeper up to noon on Monday, 30th May, 1949.

Tender forms can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, Electric House, Fort, Bombay 1, on personal application but will not be forwarded by post. (4517)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

Office of the Chief Controller of Imports, New Delhi, dated the 19th May, 1949.

PUBLIC NOTICE
No. 23/49 CCI

SUBJECT:—Import of belting for machinery.

THE FOLLOWING decisions in regard to licensing of belting, etc., falling under Serial No. 28 of Part II of Import Trade Control Schedule during January-June 1949 as envisaged in Commerce Ministry's Public Notice dated the 22nd February, 1949 are notified for general information:—

(1) Licences for import of 125 tons of hair belting from U. K. and/or other soft currency countries will be issued during this half year. Applications for import licences should be made by established importers only to the Deputy Chief Controller of Imports, New Custom House, Calcutta. Licences will be issued on the basis of a six monthly quota equal to 20 per cent of past imports to be calculated in accordance with the general procedure prescribed in the Public Notice dated the 22nd February, 1949 referred to above.

(2) No licences will be granted for imports from any source for

(i) Cotton belting, (ii) Cotton bituminised belting, (iii) Cotton rubberised belting, (iv) Rubberply belting; and (v) Alligator type belt fasteners.

(3) No licences will be granted for import of hair belting, leather belting, conveyor belting made of rubber, tex ropes, V belts, balata beltings and other types of belt fasteners and belt lacings, spindle tapes and also any other kind of belting from dollar or hard currency countries including Japan and Switzerland.

2. All applications which have been received in the office of the Chief Controller of Imports before issue of this Public Notice will be transferred to the Deputy Chief Controller of Imports, Calcutta, for disposal.

G. R. KAMAT,
Chief Controller of Imports. 4518

SAURASHTRA RAILWAY

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS are invited for.—

(1) One Steam Road Roller of about 8 to 10 tons.

(2) One Diesel Road Roller of about 8 tons.

Delivery Ex-stock preferred.

Quotations giving full particulars of Rollers offered together with illustrated pamphlet must reach this office latest by 2 p.m on Thursday, the 16th June, 1949. Tenders will be opened on the same date at 3 p.m. in the presence of the tenderers.

No separate tender forms are available.

CONTROLLER OF STORES.
Saurashtra Rly.

Bhavnagar Para,
D/18-5-49.
IA/181. 4516

SEALED TENDERS

will be received by the CHIEF ENGINEER, M. & S. M. RAILWAY, PARK TOWN, MADRAS, for the CONSTRUCTION OF TIFFIN ROOMS FOR WORKSHOPS AT HUBLI, up to 12 Hours on MONDAY, the 20th June, 1949.

Tender forms and other documents can be had from the Chief Engineer, on application on payment of Rupees TEN PER SET which will not be refunded.

Earnest money of Rs. 2,000/- is to be paid in advance to the Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer, M. & S. M. Railway, Madras.

The total approximate value of work Rs. 1,10,000/-. 4515

TENDER NOTICE

THE DIVISIONAL ENGINEER, G. I. P. Railway, Loco Offices Building, Parel, invites tenders upto 3 p.m. on 6-6-1949 for "Supplying timber such as Scantlings, planks, battens and bullies, etc., of country teak wood to the Resident Engineer, G. I. P. Railway at Byculla." Form of tender, schedule and conditions of contract can be obtained from his office on payment of Rs. 2/- per set. This sum will not be refunded. 4514

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE OF THE FILM "ZUMKE".

Under instructions from Messrs. Khunderao Laud & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees Mr. B. D. Garware and others and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Mortgagors, the New Century Film Exchange, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will MONDAY, 20-6-49 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at their room, 120, Apollo Street, Fort;—

The Film "Zumke" of about 11,000 feet length produced by Messrs. Chitra Productions and featuring Akhtar, Jagirdar, Lalita Pawar, Satish and G. N. Bhutt with its South Circuit Distribution, Exploitation and Exhibition rights. Out of South Circuits, the following territories are now open for sale: namely Nizam Dominions and Andhra Province. One Print and usual publicity materials will be delivered to purchasers. A Trial of the film will be given to the intending purchasers.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Khunderao Laud & Co., Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS "GULAB MAHAL" AT ARTHUR ROAD, TARDEO.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mehta Laljee & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Mortgagors Mangalbhai Hiracnand Javeri and Panachand Mangalbhai Javeri, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, 22-6-49 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises:—

Foras freehold land (redeemed) with dwelling house and structures known as "Gulab Mahal" at Tardeo, about 697 square yards, Street No. 512, etc., and bounded on East by Arthur Road, West and South by N. M. Wadia's Trust properties and North by property of Memon Ebrahim Dada.

For particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the above Solicitors, at Nos. 2/4 Oak Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PEDDAR ROAD, CUMBALLA HILL, KNOWN AS THE "HERMITAGE".

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PARACHURE'S EVIDENCE, INADMISSIBLE

Defence Counsel Urges Acquittal

SIMLA, May 23 (A.P.I.).

AT the resumed hearing of the appeal of Nathuram Godse and six other accused in the Gandhi murder case Mr. P. L. Inamdar continued his arguments for the third day today, before the full Bench of the East Punjab High Court.

Mr. Inamdar referred to the evidence of Gariba and Jannu, tonga drivers, of Gwalior, and contended that Gariba in his evidence had stated that he picked up Nathuram Godse and Apte in his tonga from Gwalior railway station at 11-30 p.m. on January 27 when they alignted from the Bombay Express. Mr. Inamdar submitted that according to the evidence of a railway booking clerk the Bombay Express which arrived at Gwalior at 11-30 p.m. had come from Bombay and not from Delhi. Godse and Apte, according to prosecution had come from Delhi and not from Bombay. He would submit that the evidence of the two tonga drivers was false and should, therefore be rejected.

As regards the identification of Godse and Apte by Gariba and Jannu Mr. Inamdar contended that although they were contacted by the police on February six, they were taken to Bombay by S. R. Mandlik, sub-inspector of police, Gwalior for identification in the first week of April.

Mr. Justice B. Bhandari: You mean to say that S. R. Mandlik gave a description of Godse and Apte to them.

Mr. Inamdar: Yes, my Lord.

Mr. Inamdar referred to the alleged confession of Dr. S. Parachure and submitted that it was not a voluntary but a retracted confession.

Explaining the circumstances under which the confession was taken Mr. Inamdar said that Keshav Vishwanath Bhajekar, Sub-Inspector of Police, Gwalior, in his evidence had stated that Dr. Parachure was arrested on February 2 under the Maintenance of Public Safety Act, and that his house was searched on February 3 in connection with the murder of Mahatma Gandhi This evidence, Mr. Inamdar went on, showed that although the police actually arrested Dr. Parachure under the Public Safety Act, they were on the look out for some evidence to connect him with the murder of Mahatma Gandhi.

Mr. Justice Bhandari: "We think the case against Dr. Parachure is very doubtful, subject to what Mr. Daphtary has to say".

INADMISSIBLE IN LAW

Mr. Inamdar said that when the said confession was made, the brothers and the son of Dr. Parachure had been arrested by the police. He (Dr. Parachure) himself had fallen ill on account of continued detention in a cell in the fort. Hence the confession which was made in such circumstances, was inadmissable in law.

Mr. Inamdar contended that Dr. Parachure's father, Sadashiv Gopal Parachure, was a naturalised Gwalior State subject, and therefore, Dr. Parachure was also a "State subject, and as such he was not amenable to the jurisdiction of the Special Judge.

Sadashiv Gopal Parachure, Mr. Inamdar added, was born and educated in Poona but he migrated to Gwalior in 1888 and remained there till his death in 1923. At the time of Dr. Parachure's birth at Gwalior, it appeared that Dr. Parachure's father had permanently settled down at Gwalior, and had no intention of going back to Poona.

Mr. Justice Achhruram: Can he cease to be a British subject?

Mr. Justice Khosla: If he had become a naturalised subject of Gwalior state, there must have been evidence to that effect, and in the absence of that evidence we cannot accept that Sadashiv Gopal Parachure was a naturalised State subject.

Mr. Inamdar: My submission is that since he had gone and settled at Gwalior permanently and since he offered "nazar" to the Maharaja it proved that he was a state subject

Mr. Justice Bhandari: There ought to be positive evidence to show that he had changed his nationality.

Mr. Inamdar: I cannot find any evidence ,my Lord.

Concluding his arguments Mr. Inamdar submitted that the confession of Dr. Parachure was inadmissible in law and as such he should be acquitted.

Mr. D. N. Avasthy was then called upon to argue the case of Shanker Kistayya.

Mr. Avasthy said that there was no indication that at any time Shanker had exercised his own judgment.

EVIDENCE SCRUTINISED

Dealing with the evidence of Delhi witness relating to Shanker's "complicity" in the conspiracy, Mr. Avasthy said that according to approver Badge, Apte took him (Badge) aud Shanker to Birla House on the morning of January 20 in order to survey the position, but there was no corroboration of that part of Badge's deposition. He would, therefore, submit that statement of Badge could not be used against Shanker.

It was in evidence, Mr. Avasthy said, that Shanker after his arrest on February 6 was kept with Madanlal. After Godse's statement was recorded by the police on February 22 he was shifted to Badge's room. So whatever he had said in his examination by the Judge was either tutored by Badge or by the prosecution.

Shanker had also said in the application he made to the special Judge on December 27 that he had been "tutored" by Badge and the police.

Dealing with the question of sentence, Mr. Avasthy submitted that the evidence on record showed that Shanker was not in the conspiracy at all but he was simply carrying the explosives at the dictates of his master.

Mr. Justice Achhruram: "That is wholly an unintelligible argument."

Mr. Avasthy submitted that even if Shanker was guilty of carrying the explosives the sentence should be nominal in view of the circumstances in which he did it.

Mr. Avasty had not concluded his arguments when the court rose for the day.

GLIMPSES OF INDIAN HISTORY

Sunderlal Pleads For True Education

BOMBAY, Monday.

Addressing a meeting held under the auspices of the Adult Education Committee at Mohammed Ali Road, Pandit Sunderlal, author of the famous book, "Bharat men Angrezi Raj", pointed out the significance of the Adult Education scheme, laid stress on the need of education of people in citizenship and advocated the cause of simple Hindustani in preparing the new syllabus. He stressed the need of bringing true historical facts before the public. Mentioning the wrong system of education by the British, he expressed regret at the backwardness of India and recalled the glorious past when India had been a source of inspiration for the entire world in the domain of arts and sciences.

ARAB EDUCATION

Turning to the Muslims, present at the meeting, he put the question, "Do you know who introduced free compulsory primary education?" When no answer came from the audience, he revealed that it was the Second Caliph, Omar, who had done that. Referring to the past glory of India, he said that India taught the science of Numerals to the entire world. As the Arabs were the first to learn it from India, they called it Hindsa in Arabic. The people of Europe learnt it from the Arabs and called it Arabic numerals out of gratitude.

As for geography, Panditji said, Europe learnt this also from us. According to the Bible, the Earth was regarded flat before the Arabs discovered that it was round.

FALSE HISTORY

Referring to history, he declared that whatever the British taught us in history was bunk and, as such, should be thrown into the flames. He sarcastically remarked that the dates of birth and death of Akbar as taught in history were correct. But this was designed to make the false fabrications appear true.

For instance, he added, Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi who was an ideal Hindu widow, was depicted as addicted to wine.

He further spoke of Wajid Ali Shah of Oudh, who was described in history as a man of loose character. But, Panditji emphatically refuted this charge and said that, when the Nawab was arrested and taken to Matya Burj in Calcutta, he was only a boy of 24. Panditji further revealed that the Nawab was a man of sterling character and that he used to get up early in the morning at 4 o'clock and to ride a horse for eight hours inspecting his troops. Referring to the Kanpur well, he said that the British delegation sent by Parliament for investigation characterised this incident as shameful fabrication. He further declared that the British wrote histories with the motive of creating hatred and strife between Hindus and Muslims. He, therefore, appealed to the Adult Education Committee to impart true education in history, so that people might know historical truths and embrace each other in love and amity.

SIMPLE LANGUAGE

Emphasing the need of religious education, he commended the system which was prevailing in Japan during pre-war days, and remarked that the system could be very beneficial if adopted in India.

Concluding his speech, Panditji laid great emphasis on the intelligibility of language. He further pleaded for a simple language particularly in textbooks. He deplored the attitude of those who were trying to Persianise or Samskritise our language. He said that such people were doing disservice to the country. He further gave the opinion that there should be only one language in India, no matter if it was written in both Nagri script and Persian script.

ARYA SAMAJISTS JAILED IN SIND

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, (By Mail): The well-known Arya Samaj worker of Dadu district Mahashaya Lalchand and 16 other youngmen have now been sentenced to six months' R.I. each by the District Magistrate of Dadu (Sind).

The charge against the accused was that they had torn pages of the Holy Quoran and thereby roused the feelings of Muslims with a view to create tension amongst thoe two communities.

The case was originally filed in the year 1944 and thereafter was transferred from one Court to another and from one Magistrate to the other because the complainants who were influential Muslim Leaguers wanted to 'harass' the accused. After partition of the country, some of the accused migrated to India and the remaining were remanded to Jail custody.

All the 17 accused, after a protracted trial lasting nearly five years, have now been sent to jail. The Magistrate has issued warrants for the arrest of those accused who are now in India.

Misappropriation Charge

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, (By Mail): Sayed Maq bool Shah, Revenue Overseer of Mirpurkhas and his assistant are now facing their trial before the sub-Divisional Magistrate.

The accused are reported to have misappropriated some quantities of wheat from the Government stocks which were in their charge. The discrepancy was noticed at the time of usual check-up of stocks and the accused could not give satisfactory explanation for the shortage.

Arrested On Charge Of Theft

BOMBAY, Monday.

Himantlal M. Shah was arrested by the Bombay Police C.I.D. on Sunday in connection with a theft of property valued at Rs. 20,000.

Bombay C.I.D. recovered some property stated to be part of the stolen property, while it was being sold near Dadar Railway Station. The man alleged to be responsible for selling these goods was arrested on the spot.

Meanwhile, the C.I.D. is stated to have unearthed the connection between the man who was selling these goods and Himantlal M. Shah, who is alleged to have disposed off seven cases containing playing cards, part of the stolen property. The man selling the goods was stated to be Shah's servant. Shah was also alleged to have negotiated for the sale of seventeen other cases seized by the C.I.D.

Himantlal M. Shah was produced before Rao Saheb C. B. Velkar, Presidency Magistrate at Esplanade Court today and released on bail.

Ex-Leaguer's House Searched

JHALOD, May 23 (UPI): The police yesterday raided the house of Mr. Nasarullah Khan, former Secretary of the Jhalod Taluka Muslim League.

The raid, which lasted for about 2 hours, it is learnt, was in connection with the recent theft of a revolver and some cartridges from the residence of the Deputy Superintendent of Police.

PRISONER ESCAPES FROM CUSTODY

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, May 23.—A bloodthirsty accomplice of Rahimtulla, a Makrani gangster of Damnagar, who was killed in an armed encounter in a hide-out near Babra with his Kathi comrade in armed dacoities named Suragvala, absconded from jail at Limbdi on last Saturday night after breaking the prison bars.

KARACHI, May 23 (PTI-Reuter):—A trade agreement between Pakistan and Egypt was signed in Karachi today. The agreement, which is subject to ratification by the two Governments, is the result of negotiations between representatives of the Government of Pakistan and an Egyptian delegation during the past 11 days.

'PERCIVAL PRINCE' FLIGHT DISPLAY

New Short-Journey Air Liner

BOMBAY, Monday.

The demonstration of 'Percival Prince' aircraft took place at Santa Cruz airport today at 6 p.m. Press reporters were taken in a flight by Capt. R. Keeling over the island of Bombay.

The 'Percival Prince', an all-metal, high-wing, twin-engined, 8-12 passenger airliner is a very comfortable and safe conveyance. It is so cosy inside; a little hot though. It is very ably designed with the result that passengers within can have a very good and clear view of things.

It is meant for short journeys alone

CONGRESS STAND SUPPORTED

Gwalior Citizens Meet

(From Our Correspondent)

GWALIOR, May 23:

A public meeting was held here last night at Jayaji Chowk under the auspices of the Local Congress Committee in which speakers including Sri Vrindasahai, Joint Secretary of the District Congress, Sri Gautam Sharma, member of the Madhvabharat Legislative Assembly, Dr. Sadanand, President of the city municipality supported the Congress stand in regard to India's decision to remain within the Commonwealth.

Rations For Haj Pilgrims

BARODA, May 23: The Government of Bombay have decided that Haj pilgrims proceeding to Hadjaz from the Port of Bombay should be supplied their requirements of rationed articles of food from Bombay in quantity sufficient to last them during their entire period of journey to and from Hadjaz including the period of stay at Hadjaz.

Pilgrims coming from outside the Bombay rationed areas either from the districts or from other Provinces or States will be given rations by the Controller of Rationing, Bombay for the period of their stay in the Port of Bombay on both the outward and inward journeys.

The ration will be supplied from the Port Hadjaz.

CRISIS IN INDIAN SOAP INDUSTRY

OVER-PRODUCTION AND LOSS OF MARKETS

ONE of the main planks of Government's anti-inflationary policy is the development of India's industries with a view to stepping up production in lines already installed, and to startfresh enterprise in lines not tapped so far. Nobody would dispute the wisdom of this policy in so far as it does not adversely affect national interests. But when it goes counter to national interests, it is time that Government's attention be drawn to this fact and much harm prevented, says: Mr. S. P. Godrej, President, All-India Soap-Makers' Association in a statement to the press.

The statement adds:—

One of the few industries which has consistently acted up to Government's pronouncements is the Soap Industry. If India can be legitimately proud of her self-sufficiency in soap, it is due to those veterans who toiled ahead, without any tariff protection and in spite of political dependency, economic exploitation and cut-throat competition. Much sacrifice the industry had to endure before it achieved its present position.

Today, India is not only self-sufficient; there is also a considerable surplus of soap for export to her natural markets like the Middle East and Far East, and East Africa. Glycerine, a by-product in soap-manufacture, could be exported to hard-currency areas.

LOSS OF MARKETS

The installed capacity for soap-manufacture is very far from being fully utilised. The following figures will throw light on the plight of the Indian soap industry today: The instal led capacity for soap making is more than 2,25,000 tons, while production during 1948 has been only 1,80,000. The estimated indigenous consumption is 1,25,000.

Thus, it will be realised that the soap industry cannot find sufficient markets to absorb its present highly increased production. During war-time the industry increased production. But the cessation of hostilities, the loss of big markets due to the partition of India, the loss of export markets due to lack of licences when soap was badly needed by other countries, (the requirements of which were then met by the Western countries), the most unsatisfactory transport situation, have all contributed to a considerable fall in the demand for soap.

Therefore, the industry is now facing a crisis which accumulated stocks everywhere will still further precipitate unles speedy measures are taken to tackle it immediately along the right lines. Some soap factories have already been forced to curtail production.

RAISE THE STANDARD

One remedy is a sustained effort on the part of Government to raise the standard of living of the Indian masses; but this is no practical solution to the present crisis. The purchasing power of the people is waning and it appears that the increased demand for soap was temporary. Already parts of the country are suffering from unemployment of an appreciable percentage of its people. The per-capita consumption of soap is deplorably poor in India, because the people cannot afford soap and so use earth or just water. The industry is endeavouring to bring down the cost of production so as to make good soap available to more and more people at lower prices, which is the aim of the industry. For this, Government help is essential in the matter of making raw materials available at favourable rates, and in general, giving facilities for reducing manufacturing costs.

FOREIGN CAPITAL DANGER

It is in this background that we have to consider the recent statement of policy by the Prime Minister on Foreign Capital. There should not be objection to the use of foreign capital in fresh, unexplored fields of industry which could not be developed otherwise, or if Indian capital is shy of developing the existing lines. But in an industry, which, as pointed out above, is well organised and has mature experience at its disposal, and is able to expand with its own capital and technical talent, and which, besides, has got a considerable exportable surplus of its products, participation of fresh capital is uncalled for and will cause considerable harm.

The danger is all the more acute to the small cottage industry. A large number of people, especially in South India, eke out a living by producing soap out of Cocoanut Oil. This cottage industry should be organised and guided to make soap of a standard quality. With up-to-date machinery and unlimited capital resources, foreign capital will very likely wipe off the cottage industry and, in any case, greater plant installation now can only lead to considerable, unnecessary over-production and unhealthy competition.

Although production has had to be curtailed now, the industry is fully equipped to expand and satisfy our country's full requirements at any time. A distinction between industries like soap-making and others should be made in Government's policy regarding foreign capital. Over-production will result in personnel retrenchment in these times of labour discontent. It is sincerely to be urged that Government will not let the soap industry and India's interests suffer, to satisfy foreign interests.

ECONOMIC FREEDOM

Information has been received that sanction for starting a soap factory in the South has been given by Government to a foreign firm. There is always the inherent danger of foreign capital ultimately acquiring political influences. It will not be easy to shake it off in a democratic country once it is interwined with the country's economy. That is why Gandhiji has stressed that Control and Capital should be in Indian hands.

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CITY & SUBURBS

Today's Engagements

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION: Lecture by Rohit Mehta. Pervis Hall, Parsi Colony, Dadar. 6-30 p.m.

SAFETY FIRST ASSOCIATION OF INDIA: Sixteenth annual general meeting. Electric House. 5-45 p.m.

ROTARY CLUB OF BOMBAY: Mr. Clare H. Timberlake, Consul-General of U. S. A. in Bombay will speak on "The American Foreign Service" Greens Hotel, 1-45 p.m.

BOMBAY TAXI ASSOCIATION: Annual general meeting. Congress House, 9-30 a.m.

SOUTH INDIAN BHAJANA SAMAJ: Ramayana Upanyasam by Vyakarana Siromani Kavasseri Parameswara Sastri. Subject; "Seetha Kalyanam" 8-30 p.m.

FACTORS GOVERNING FOOD IMPORT

Clearance Committee's Discussions

BOMBAY, Monday:

The Foodgrains Clearance Committee appointed by the Government of India to examine the existing procedure regarding the import of foodgrains with special reference to the possibility of improvements and economy in regard to the shipping, clearance, handling transport, weighment and storage of foodgrains at ports, held its first meeting in Bombay today with Mr. Ratilal Mulji Gandhi in the chair.

The Committee decided to visit the foodgrains godowns and the docks tomorrow morning.

The Committee will later hold discussions with the representatives of the Bombay Port Trust, the railways and the Provincial Government. The Committee will also hear evidence of individuals and organisations desiring to submit their views or offe suggestions for the consideration of the Committee.

CITY 'RED' EXTERNED

BOMBAY, Monday.

Vitoba Gangaram Kadam, a communist worker, who was arrested some days ago under the Public Security Measures Act, has been externed from Bombay.

India's Export Of Lac

CALCUTTA, (UPA): India's export of lac is not keeping pace with the growing world demand for resins, it is revealed in the annual report of the Indian Lac Research Institute for 1947-48, recently published.

CINEMA MUST CONTRIBUTE TO PROGRESS

Morarji On Industry's Mission

BOMBAY, Monday.

Films have a mission to fulfil—the progress of society Mr. Morarji Desai, Bombay Home Minister, said today presiding over a preview of documentaries produced by the Films Division of the Government of India. He hoped if the documentaries produced by the film industry approximated to Government ideals it might not be necessary for the authorities to do the job any larger.

"But until that stage is reached, Government will have to produce the news-reels and documentaries. I hope there will be no misunderstandings between the trade and the Government on this subject and that all differences will be adjusted", he said.

The efforts of Government in producing documentaries and newsreels through their Films Division had created some controversy but he was sure the object of Government would be appreciated as the work progressed. It would of course be an ideal thing, he stated, if the film industry produced films, both entertaining and educative. As they had not reached that stage yet, it had become necessary that documentaries should be produced at the instance of Government and it was with that end in view that the Films Division had been started by the Ministry of Information.

The Home Minister and about two hundred guests then witnessed the screening of some of the documentaries and news shorts produced by the Films Division. "Vigil in the Snows", picturising in good photography the life of Indian soldiers in the snow-swept hills of Kashmir and "Shantiniketan" taking the audience in to the cultural and intellectual abodes of Rabindranath Tagore's idyllic university near Calcutta, impressed as good documentary work. Another short covered the daily life of the cadets on the "DUFFERIN", the Indian Mercantile Marine's Training Ship.

SUPPLY OF APPROVED FILMS TO CINEMAS

The Films Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, is in a position to commence regular supply of 'approved films' to all cinema exhibitors, on reasonable rentals, from June 3, next.

Under the licence granted to cinemas by the Government of India, the exhibition of 'approved films' upto 2,000 ft. at every performance is essential.

The Films are available in five languages, namely, English, Hindustani, Tamil, Telugu and Bengali.

The films are available in five Province, excluding those of East and West Khandesh Districts, may immediately contact the Branch Manager, Films Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, 20, Haines Road, Mahalaxmi, Bombay 11, for their requirements of 'approved films' and those of East and West Khandesh Districts, the Branch Manager, Films Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, Dhanwatey Building, Sitabardi, Nagpur.

RISE IN BASSEIN BUS FARES

Citizens' Deputation To Home Minister

BOMBAY, Monday: Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister, was today asked by a deputation of Bassein citizens to intervene effectively to cancel the rise in fares effected by Bassein's busowners. The deputation told the Minister that the increases were not justified.

Mr. Desai, it is understood, promised them that he would issue an order asking the bus companies to continue the old rates pending an enquiry into the matter by the Regional Transport Authority.

Morarji To Visit Ahmedabad

BOMBAY, Monday.

Famine relief measures in parts of Gujerat will be studied first-hand by Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister, who has planned to leave for Ahmedabad on June 4. On June 8 he will reach Bhavnagar from where he will proceed to Rajkot and Jamnagar at the invitation of the Jamsaheb of Nawanagar.

BIGGEST HOUSING SCHEME SOCIETY

BOMBAY, Monday.

A General meeting of the members of the Shree Anandnagar Co-operative Housing Society Ltd. was held at Shree Mahadevi Bhuwan at Santa Cruz on Sunday under the presidentship of Mr. Gunavantrai D. Desai.

The meeting was called to review the progress of the scheme to build a model town four miles off Thana — on the Thana-Belapur Road.

The President in his speech said that the proposed town was to spring up on land surrounded by hillocks. It would also have the sea at one end. The contemplated township, when completed would be an ideal health resort.

It is planned that the Society should put up its own electric power house, water works, schools, hospitals, maternity homes and various other institutions. The society also planned a transport service to provide a link between the model town and the neighbouring areas.

The Society has asked for a loan from the Bombay government and if the project is completed as planned, this will be one of the biggest co-operative housing schemes in this part of the country

L.C.P.S. Results

Out of 83 candidates who appeared at the Final L. C. P. S. Examination held in May 1949, the following numbers have passed:—

2 7 8 9 11 14 16 20 22 26 32 35 38 42 44 47 48 50 52 53 54 59 61 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 72 73 74 77 78 80 83 84 85.

GARBAGE-PICKING MACHINE FOR CITY

Drive Against Striking Sweepers

BOMBAY, Monday.

The mechanisation of Bombay's sanitary services will begin, with the employment of a new machine to pick up dirt and garbage from the streets and dump into lorries, tomorrow morning. This labour-saving device will be of great use to the Bombay Municipality in their drive against striking sweepers.

The Bombay Municipality will purchase the machine at a cost of Rs. 12,000 and the Standing Committee at its meeting sanctioned this amount for the purpose.

The machine will do a lot of "dirty work" in collecting the refuse from the streets automatically and dumping into the garbage-carrying lorries.

Schemes Under Consideration

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Municipal authorities are contemplating certain schemes for the improvement of drainage system of the city which is functioning under great strain because of the enormous increase in the population of this city.

One of the experiments to improve the drainage system of the city suggested of the Municipal Commissioner is that silt be arrested in catchpits before it enters the house drains and sewers. He has also suggested that six catchpits should be constructed on house drains of private as well municipal properties to ascertain the right places where the catchpits can be had and also to find out the correct size of the pits.

A new pumping station will be shortly worked at Love Grove, to clean the drains and sewers.

RADIO

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

244 metres (1,231 kc/s) 31.41 metres (9,550 kc/s) 7-30 a.m. Gulab Anaokar Jago Mohan pyare Bhairav 7-45 Kamurao Mangeshkar Table par Teen Tal 8-0 News in English 8-15 News in (H) 8-30 K. H. Dalal 8-45 News (G) 9-0 Close down.

244 metres (1,231 kc/s) 41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s) 12-45 p.m. Musical Interlude 12-50 K. H. Dalal Prabhuji Karaman Bhajan (Surdas) 1-0 News (G) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra 2-30 Close down.

244 metres (1,231 kc/s) 31.41 metres (9,550 kc/s) from 5-0 to 7-45 p.m. 41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s) from 8-0 to 11-0 p.m. 5-0 Gulab Anaokar Chalat chalat midu bajat payal Sindhura 5-15 Kamurao Mangeshkar Table par Ada Chautala 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-20 Lalita Parulekar 7-0 Topic of the day 7-10 Local Announcements and Weather Report 7-15 G. D. Mehendale 7-30 Kamurao Mangeshkar Table par Sufag tal 7-45 Gurjar Geeton 8-0 K. H. Dalal Gujarati Geeto 8-15 News (G) 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 10-0 Musical Quiz Arranged and presented by ADI MARZBAN 10-30 DON COSSACKS CHOIR 10-45 p.m. Phyllis Jeffery-Contralto 11-0 Close down.

VARIATIONS

252 metres (850 kc/s) 41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s) 7-45 a.m. News (K) 8-0 Vasant Kulkarni Bhor bhai lava 8-30 News (M) 8-45 G. D. Mehendale 9-0 Close down.

353 metres (850 kc/s) 31.41 metres (9,550 kc/s) 12-50 p.m. News (M) 1-0 Vasant Kulkarni 1-10 Laker 1-40 News (H) 1-50 Akashwanine Chotre Variety programme (G) 2-30 Close down.

353 metres (850 kc/s) 41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s) from 5-0 to 7-15 p. m. 61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s) from 7-30 to 11-0 p.m. 5-0 to 5-30 as in Bombay A 5-30 Jantar Mantar 6-0 Imtiaz Ali Khan Vocal music 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners 7-30 Commercial News 7-45 News (K) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 G. D. Mehendale Vishwache ameche Bhajan (S. A. Shukla) 8-30 Hindustanche Nandanvan 8-45 Gulab Anaokar Gagani ye chandrika Bhavgeet 9-0 Vasant Kulkarni 9-40 Anything Goes 9-45 What my friends think of me. Talk in English. 10-0 Lalita Parulekar 10-30 Imtiaz Ali Khan Vocal music 11-0 Close down.

BARODA: AHMEDABAD

250 metres (1,200 kc/s) 7-30 a. m. Morning Variety 8-0 News (E) 8-15 Ramanlal Mehta Khayal Vilambit and Drat 8-45 News (G) 9-0 Close down.

6-0 p.m. News (E) 6-10 Maiati Deshmukh Violin 6-25 Subhaga Desai Geeto 6-35 Gramjano Mate 6-35 Majur Bhaio Mate (From Ahmedabad) 7-0 D. V. Paluskar 7-15 Bhutkalna Avasheeho.

326.1 metres (920 kc/s) 7-30 p.m. Rasiklal Bhojak 7-30 Topical Item (From Ahmedabad) 7-45 Maiati Deshmukh Violin (From Baroda) 8-0 Music Lessons 8-10 Local Announcements 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Subhaga Desai Geeto 8-45 Rasiklal Bhojak Gujarati Geeto 9-0 News (E) 9-15 Story with songs 9-45 Rasiklal Bhojak "Gujarati Geeto 10-0 Ramanlal Mehta Vocal music 10-30 Close down.

Fell From Fire Engine

BOMBAY, Monday.

Krishna Vishnu, a member of the Memorwada fire bugade staff, fell off the fire engine near Pydhonie this morning, while the engine was on its way to the scene of a minor fire. Vishnu was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he is being treated for his injuries.

THE WEATHER

POONA, May 23, (API): Following is the weather summary for Monday the 23rd May 1949:—

The Bay of Bengal depresion weakened, crossed the coast during night and lies this morning as a shallow low over the Madras Deccan.

A temporary advance of the monsoon is taking place in Malabar where widespread heavy rain has fallen, Mangalore reporting seven inches.

Rainfall has been widespread in Assam anod in the Peninsula south of lat 17 degrees north and occurred locally in the south Bombay Deccan and the south Konkan. Scattered showers have also occurred in Bihar, Chota Nagpur, West Rajputana and the East Central Provinces.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL THE EVENING OF 24TH:—

Rainfall will be widespread in Assam, Malabar, Mysore, the South Deccan and the south Konkan and local in West Bengal, the North Konkan alnd the North Bombay Deccan. Scattered thundershowers will occur in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, south-west Madras and the North Madras Coast.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING:—Locally heavy rain will continue in Malabar and extend to the south Konkan during the next 36 hours.

The following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from April 1, 1949 and departure from normal recorded at 8-0 hours (IST) on May 23, 1949:—

Ahmedabad 100 87 0 0 minus 0.3 Baroda 114 86 0 0 Belgaum 93 71 T .3 5 plus 0.6 BOMBAY 94 81 T 0 minus 0.1 Calcutta 91 81 0 16.0 plus 10.7 Delhi 105 81 0 0.2 minus 0.5 Hyderabad (Dn) 90 78 0 minus 1.3 Karachi 103 78 0 0 Lahore 107 85 0 0 minus 1.0 Lucknow 105 83 0 0.3 minus 0.4 Madras 87 76 0 0 8.6 plus 7.3 Mahabaleshwar 83 63 1.0 1.9 plus 0.2 Nagpur 108 86 0 0.1 minus 0.8 Peshwar 103 75 0 2.5 plus 0.1 Poona 101 76 T 0.7 minus 0.3 Rajkot 109 80 0 minus 0.4 Sholapur 86 78 0 2.8 plus 1.8 Simla 76 63 0 3.1 minus 0.4 Surat 107 84 0 0 minus 0.2.

BULLETIN FOR FARMERS

FORECAST VALID TILL THE MORNING OF 25-5-1949: The monsoon may burst in the north Kanara and Ratnagiri districts where widespread locally very heavy rain is likely. Heavy falls are also likely in the Dharwar, Belgaum and Kolhapur districts and moderate showers elsewhere in the Konkanpatti, Mawal and Deshi. A few light showers likely in Hyderabad.

OUTLOOK FOR THE NEXT TWO DAYS. Moonsoon may extend into the Kolaba, Bombay and Thana dists, and into Mawal and Desh.

Cloudy Weather To Continue

BOMBAY, Monday.

The cloudy weather which Bombay experienced during the past 24 hours, will continue in the city with pre-monsoon thunder-storm activities, particularly in the evening and night, reports the Santa Cruz Weather Bureau.

The monsoon, continues the Bureau, has strengthened in the South East Arabian Sea off the Malabar Coast. It is likely to burst in the North Kanara District and Goa during the next 48 hours.

Although the present onset of the monsoon is earlier than the usual time by about 10 days, if the present advance is maintained, it is likely that the monsoon may extend into Ratnagiri, Kolaba, Bombay and Thana District within three to four days.

NEW SHIP-BUILDING YARDS IN INDIA

French Engineers Tour Ports

BOMBAY, Monday: Three French ship-building engineers engaged by the Government of India Mon. J. J. Blanchard, Mon. J. L. Bourelly and Mon. S. Bogroff, who have been touring Bhatkal and Karwar last week, returned to Bombay today from Poona after surveying the two creek sites in Karwar regarding their suitability for constructing a ship-building yard there.

The party is accompanied by Mr. B. L. Kumar, Development Officer attached to the Industry and Supply Ministry, Government of India. It will tomorrow visit Calcutta where they will confer with the Chief Engineer of the Calcutta Port Trust regarding a site suitable for a ship-building yard in Calcutta.

The ship-building experts will later visit Madras and Cochin before returning to New Delhi to submit their recommendations to the Government of India towards the middle of next month.

UNITY CONFERENCE

BOMBAY, Monday: Sjt. G. V. Mavlankar has consented to preside over the Unity Conference which is to meet here at C. J. Hall on May 27 and 28.

Mr. Joachim Alva the Sheriff of Bombay has been elected as the Chairman of the Reception Committee and Pt. Sunderlalji, Mr. R. K. Sidhwa and Lady Rama Rao have consented to move resolutions.

Unity-loving public of Bombay is cordially invited to attend the conference. Delegate fee is Re. 1. Delegate forms can be had from the following: (1) Sjt. M. J. Gazdar, Bombay House, Bruce St., Fort, (2) Sjt. Jetubhai Mehta, 32, Princess St., Sharaf Mansion, (3) Sjt. Chunilal Kamdar, 7B, Sanawala Bldg. Tardeo.

Bye-Election To Bandra Municipality

Mr. M. Harris, Secretary, Municipal Section of the Socialist Party (Bombay), writes:— "A by-election to the Bandra Municipality from the Non-Muhamedan B Ward, takes place on Sunday 29th May The Socialist Party is supporting the candidature of Mr. Mick Philip D'Souza for this seat.

"His symbol is Torch. The Party appeals to the voters of this Ward to vote for the Socialist candidate and to make his victory certain".

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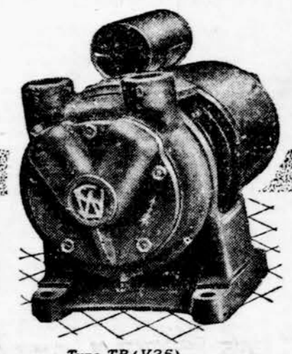
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London Newsletter:

Terminology Of Commonwealth

PRIME MINISTERS LEAVE IT UNSETTLED

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, (By Mail).

WHILE the historic London Declaration of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers is almost forgotten by people and the popular press, constitutional experts continue to give thought to it. The Prime Ministers left the terminology almost unsettled.

Mr. Attlee has since observed that terminology, if it was to be useful, kept itself in step with developments without becoming rigid or doctrinaire. He might have added, says Professor Ivor Jennings, that the terminology gives rise to political disputes as easily as conflicts of interest, and that publicists carry a special responsibility because their statements are used as political ammunition.

He thinks it would be helpful if those who write on constitutional problems could reach some measure of agreement to express Commonwealth relations and makes his own suggestions in the matter. The London declaration, bears no title. Acts phrasing comes from several sources, it would be inappropriate to use the name of any member of the Conference.

He suggests that it should be called simply "the Commonwealth Declaration adding 1949 where necessary. Professor Jenning's other suggestion is that in most contexts the Commonwealth should be called just Commonwealth. It would be necessary to drop British, specially where India, Pakistan and Ceylon are concerned; it might be convenient to keep British Commonwealth in relation to Australia. The Professor further pleads for the discontinuance of the words "Commonwealth and Empire".

He would include even non-self-governing countries in the Commonwealth. In his view the Commonwealth and Empire" is even more objectionable to dependent peoples than the "British Empire" This view is not likely to be shared by many. The dependent people like neither "Commonwealth and Empire" nor "British Empire". Nor are they likely to approve of the phrase "dependent territories," by which the Professor would refer to them when it was necessary to distinguish them from independent territories.

Besides, while the Commonwealth is an association of free and independent peoples the Empire is entirely the business of Britain. It is Britain and not British Empire which is a member of the Commonwealth and therefore, the expression 'Commonwealth" is inapplicable to the dependent territories of Britain.

The expression Dominion had become almost obsolete even before the London Declaration and it would be wrong to use it in the new Commonwealth. Strictly speaking, it is applicable only to New Zealand and Canada. It was used in the case of India and Pakistan to distinguish new India from the old.

The generic term, which would include United Kingdom, should be the members (States, Nations or countries) of the Commonwealth. The King would be sufficient in most contexts though in some it would be necessary to use "the Head of the Commonwealth or "the King, Head of the Commonwealth, says Prof. Jennings. The first would be more appropriate. Adding of King, before the Head of the Commonwealth, would lead to confusion. Since the King will soon cease to exercise functions in relation to India, the theory of the unity of Crown, says Ivor Jennings, must apparently disappear and it will be proper to speak of "the King of Canada" etc.

Persons who have hitherto been known as "British subjects" will in future have a collective name prescribed by local law In the United Kingdom either "British subject" or "Commonwealth Citizen" would be appropriate. Canada, South Africa and New Zealand may retain "British subject" because it is used in constitutional laws. India and Pakistan would use "Commonwealth citizens" Thus "Commonwealth citizens" will be much the more numerous. The term seems to Jennings, more convenient for general use.

India And Commonwealth

The verdict of the Indian Constituent Assembly on the Commonwealth Declaration has been given. There was little doubt that Pandit Nehru would be able to obtain the Assembly's OKAY". But it is realised that the opposition to the Declaration need not be dismissed either as unimportant or insincere.

"It is easy to understand the questioning attitude of some of the more ardent Nationalists", says Lord Layton's NEWS CHRONICLE. "How can mere words convince them that the Commonwealth association does not circumscribe the liberties for which they have fought so long but on the contrary gives them added strength and security The journal agrees that the Commonwealth as a whole must travel some way before the ideals of justice, racial equality and democratic freedom are enshrined in law and practice"

It is upto Britishers to convince Indians "that they have entered a live and active community—not a safe backwater of slogans and platitudes." Excepting a few Blimps and Gle—hard Tories, the people in this country are very sincere in their profession of goodwill towards India and would be pleased to see India occupy a high place among the progressive and freedom loving countries of the world.

They have little misapprehension about India's attitude to world's problems. India would oppose reaction from whatever quarter it emanated as it will support progress everywhere. Many feel that by remaining in the Commonwealth India might be able to contribute to the progress of the depressed people in the British Empire. Only posterity will be able to pronounce correct verdict on the decisions that have been recently arrived at. But free from the hang-over of the past, we should use the Declaration to promote the good of India and the good of those who look to India for lead and inspiration.

Indian Colonial Leaders

Quite a large number of people turned up at Shafi's Restaurant in response to the invitation of Dr. Kumaris and Dr. Sawh to meet some of the Indian leaders from British colonies now on a short visit to this country. Among those present were Dr. Bhagwan Gujadhur and Mr. Beejudhar, both members of the Mauritius Legislative council, Mr. Debidin, member of Legislative Council. British Guiana, and Mr. Sukkharam from Trinidad.

Most of them appeared to be content to remain where they were. Indeed, they could not move from where most of them were born and brought up. Those colonies were their homes and they were quite satisfied to remain nationals of those countries, while looking to India as old mother country. Mr. Beejudhar, who is also editor of Mauritius "Advance" presented quite a cheery picture of the conditions in that colony. Indians were quite a political power. They did not know anything of communalism though some candidates, who were defeated at the recent elections, tried to stir communal feelings. But nobody took them seriously.

Some Indians were very rich; others very poor. He regretted that the richer classes did not fully realise their duty towards their less fortunate brothers. Charity was not unknown to them. But while they would readily spend lakhs on building a temple, they would only reluctantly donate for schools. Mr. Debidin, who had recently visited India, had been deeply impressed by communal cordiality. In his opinion, sooner or later, sooner rather than later, India and Pakistan, who had common heritage and common economic interest would unite.

The countries of Western Europe were having a Union, Americans were more less united. Why should India and Pakistan not unite in their interest? In any case it was the opinion of these leaders that for Indians and Pakistanis not to present united front overseas would be to commit suicide. They would be only playing the game of their enemies if they were to manifest their communal quarrels in colonies and elsewhere. The function was fairly delightful and all were happy to meet Indian leaders who had settled down in Africa and elsewhere.

Eritish Socialist Defeat

The Socialists sustained a severe set-back in the municipal elections just concluded. The Labour Party must frankly recognise the magnitude of its setback not in a spirit of defeatism but in a spirit of self-analysis with a view to removing the weaknesses that might have contributed to its rout. It is quite true local elections are no sure indication of the mood of the electorate at the General Election.

What happened in the local elections might not happen at the parliamentary election next year. But the municipal elections are evidence of the rising curve in the popularity of the Tory Party whose party organisation is definitely more alert and alive. Undoubtedly the Socialist Government has made a fine job, specially in social sphere.

Many of the benefits which the common man today enjoys are largely due to the social zeal of the Labour Government. Minister Shinwell says that a Tory victory at the next General Election would be almost as grave as the effect of an atom bomb. This is not untrue. But the electorate in this country is not going to vote Labour simply because the alternative is Tory reaction

The average voter is neither accustomed to take far-sighted view of things nor prone to weigh the difficulties of the administration; nor is he even addicted to a cause or ideology. He lives in today. If today is unpleasant he will not hesitate to remove those whom he considers responsible for the day's inconveniences.

The bosses of the Labour Party would do well to recognise that quite a large section of their own followers have lost faith in the party. Unless they are able to recapture something of that old faith in the Socialist Party, the chances of their returning to power for a second term are not very bright. The Party has to shake itself of lethargy and purge itself of smugness.

Thakin Nu's Visit

The news that Thakin Nu, Prime Minister of Burma, will soon be in London, has revived interest in the Land of Pagodas. While there is every desire to help him there is no inclination to ignore the fact that his mandate at the moment does not run far beyond Rangoon.

Many disapprove of the employment of the good offices of the Commonwealth solely for restoring the 'status quo ante bellum'. A writer of the Times suggests that all the various "de facto Governments" should be persuaded to sit down to a round table conference and hammer out a plan whereby Burma might emerge as Federated States of Burma with all the indigenous people on equal footing.

The "Times" itself does not think that the proposal of a round table conference is unreasonable, provided it is not intended to imply that the Burma Government, "which is the constitutional and legitimate organ of Burmese independence, should be set aside and the struggle begun again from the beginning". But if the removal of the present Government can help in the restoration of peace why should it not be persuaded to resign. After all Governments are for people.

What help this country finally renders to Burma will largely depend on the recommendations that emanate from the machinery that has been set up by certain Commonwealth countries in Rangoon. The purpose of Thakin Nu's mission is not very clear and it is also doubtful if his departure from the country at the present moment will be even in the interest of the cause he has at heart

Religious Revival

A remarkable religious revival movement has been launched by the Church of England. Religion is in its nature a private affair. But this does not mean that the Church should not put forward its views. It is yet early to say what will be he effect of the new revival movement. Very likely it will create almost no effect.

But something must be said in praise of the revival technique. The clergy is not approaching the people in a spirit of superiority. The humbleness manifested by many may impress the people. When the other day a missionary entered a pub, he requested the people to give him hearing for a few seconds. He asked them not to lay down their glasses but keep on drinking.

Then he and a few of his followers mixed amongst the boozers and asked them if they went to church and if not why not. The people were quite frank in expressing their views. By thus contacting the people the Church will know something about what is passing in the minds of the people. If totalitarianism and rigidity are evil in political society, they are more so in the spiritual sphere. Places of religion must be given a new look not externally but also internally. If Christ or any other Messiah were to come again today he would definitely propound truths not in the manner he did in the past but in a manner appropriate to modern times.

SOPHISTICATED

NEW DELHI, (UPA): Sophisticated New Delhi rats have been turning up their noses at spoiled vegetables used as bait in municipal traps.

Extermination squads reported that the rats apparently had lost their taste for rotmon cabbage and similar delicacies that rodents usually relish.

The Municipal Committee ordered that the fare should be improved.

Price Of Ice In Delhi

NEW DELHI, (UPA): The price of ice, keeping pace with rising temperatures, has soared to a record high of four annas a seer here—double lamst year's price.

Newspapers have demanded that city authorities clamp price controls on the industry during the hot season

Delhi Taxis To Have Meters

NEW DELHI, (UPA): Less than 25 per cent of the city's taxi drivers have complied so far with a municipal order that all taxis must be equipped with meters before June 30.

City officials said that out of a total of 370 taxis only 82 had been equipped with meters. The drivers reportedly complained they had trouble buying metres because the devices were imported to India in such small quantities.

JAPAN'S ECONOMIC RECOVERY

Need For Link With Sterling Areas Stressed

TOKYO, May 23 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Thomas Eckersley, first secretary of the Australian Mission, in Japan, declared at the opening of the British Commonwealth section of the Yokohama Trade Fair today that Japan's economic recovery was clearly linked with sterling trade and sterling finance.

Mr. Eckersley, speaking on behalf of Mr. Patrick Shaw, the British Commonwealth representative on the Allied council for Japan, said it was important that responsible Japanese trade circles should devote much attention to the future economic relations with the sterling area. The British Commonwealth before the war was one of the main suppliers of raw materials to Japan and chief market for her export goods.

Already Japan's sales to the sterling area had greatly exceeded expectations under the 1948-49 British Commonwealth Trade Agreement. "This tendency must be maintained if Japan's international trade is to be established," said Mr. Eckersley. At the same time, he said, Japan must purchase more from the sterling area.

MOTHER'S DREAM COMING TRUE

YARMOUTH, May 23 (PTI-Reuter): Mrs. Beatrice Hammant, a 61-year-old widow, has saved two shillings a week over the past 23 years to pay her passage to New Zealand to see her son.

Mrs. Hammant, who is a cinema cleaner, has now saved £100, and hopes to sail for New Zealand early next month to stay there for about a year.

Her son William emigrated in 1926 when he was 17 years old.

Mrs. Hammant said today: "I see my dream coming true. I shall be able to meet my son and his family at Christchurch".

QUARREL LEADS TO MURDER

Incident In Sandha Village

ALLAHABAD, May 23. (U.P.I.): One Muslim zamindar and a Parsi were shot dead by another Muslim zamindar in village Sandha (P. S. Puravufti) on the evening of May 21 following a quarrel over the election of "Sar Panch" of the Gaon panchayat, according to a report received here.

Another person, it is understood, died as the result of lathi injuries.

One of the dead bodies has been recovered while the other two are reported to be missing.

On receipt of the information, the Superintendent of police, Allahabad, along with the circle officer, rushed to the spot and made two arrests.

Canadian Seamen's Strike

Stoppage Of Work Spreads To Bristol

BRISTOL, May 22 (PTI-Reuter): The Avonmouth dockers strike, caused by the worldwide Canadian Seamen's Union stoppage, spread to this neighbouring west of England port today.

About 150 of the 600 Bristol dockers attended a mass meeting of the Avonmouth strikers and then decided on a sympathetic stoppage tomorrow.

The other 450 Bristol men will be informed of the decision when they report for work tomorrow.

The 1,200 Avonmouth dockers will not return to work because they allege that 150 of them are being penalised for refusing to work the 7,145-ton Canadian vessel "Montreal City", one of the ships involved in the Canadian Seamen's Union dispute.

The port of Bristol Employers' Association tonight denied that the 150 Avonmouth men had been "locked out" because they refused to work the 'Montreal City'.

The statement said: "The men who willingly accepted employment, and actually commenced the discharge of the 'Montreal City' were forced to stop under a definite threat by their mates that work on all vessels would stop if the discharge continued".

A total of 17 ships are affected at Avonmouth and four others now at Bristol will be affected tomorrow. The strikers sent a representative to address a meeting at Bootle, Mersey port adjoining Liverpool, tonight and deputations are to be sent to other ports.

Universality Of Mahatma's Teachings Stressed

NEW YORK, May 23. (PTI):—The universality of Mahatma Gandhi's message of love and non-violence and its impact in other parts of the world, especially in America, were mentioned by speakers at a dinner given by the India League of America cables D. P. Wagle, P.T.I. representative in New York.

The guests of honour were Mr. Manilal Gandhi, Mahatma Gandhi's eldest son, and professor S. N. Agarwal and Mrs. Agarwal, co-adjutors of Mahatma Gandhi in Sarvodaya Samaj work.

Sardar J. J. Singh, president of the India League, presided.

Mr. Manilal Gandhi came here to watch the proceedings of the United Nations General Assembly while professor and Mrs. Agarwal—the latter a daughter of the late Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj—are in the United States to make the work of the Sarvodaya Samaj better known.

Among other prominent guests on the occasion were Mr. Ganashyam Das Birla and Bharatan Kumarappa, India's representative on the Social Committee of the United Nations. All of them, including Mrs. Aggarwal, briefly addressed the meeting.

SAMBASIVAM NARRATES HIS STORY TO INDIAN ENVOY

Johore Sultan's Council Considers Case: Result Not Known

THE Johore Sultan's Executive Council yesterday held its last scheduled meeting before the Sultan's departure for London tour next Sunday.

It had been stated earlier that yesterday's meeting of the Council would finally dispose of Sambasivam's appeal, but no information is yet available whether the matter was considered, and if so, with what result.

Earlier last week the Indian Representative Mr. John A. Thivy visited Kualalumpur to represent to the High Commisioner of the Malayan Federation, Sir Henry Gurney the feelings roused in India by the execution of Ganapathi and also to request him to intervene and have clemency shown in the case of Sambasivam.

CLEMENCY RESTS WITH SULTAN

It is understood that the High Commissioner drew attention to the Emergency Regulations now in operation in Malaya which provide that "anyone found in possession of arms shall be sentenced to death." The High Commissioner is also understood to have told Mr. Thivy that the right of exercising clemency was the prerogative of the Sultan-in-Council of Johore, in whose State Sambasivam was captured.

Mr. Thivy saw Sambasivam in jail a few days ago. He found him in a weak state, still bearing scars of the several wounds he had received before he was captured. It is learnt that Sambasivam's uncle also saw him in jail recently.

Sambasivam, was arrested in September last after an affray between himself and his two Chinese companions on one side and three Malays who had challenged them. He was severely wounded in the affray and was treated in hospital before he was prosecuted for being in possession of arms.

SAMBASIVAM'S VERSION

Sambasivam's own story of his capture, as told to the India Government Representative, Mr. Thivy is as follows:

Finding himself out of job—he lost his job as a Tamil teacher during the Japanese occupation and failed in one or two endeavours to set up business subsequently—he took up the job of a clerk in a small rubber workers union. His main work, because of his good knowledge of Tamil and some English, was to translate pamphlets for propaganda amongst workers.

Later this rubber union along with numerous others affiliated to the general labour union was declared illegal. Union members thereafter dropped off coming to the office while leaders went underground in the jungles. Sambasivam found himself out of job again.

Two weeks before his arrest some of his colleagues in the workers union met him and took him back with them to their hide-out. Here again, his job was to translate pamphlet into Tamil. Sambasivam said he was under duress. While he worked, there were guards watching him. He himself was told that these guards were there to watch out for the police and military authorities from whom the terrorists were hiding.

According to Sambasivam, the two Chinese in whose company he was caught in the affray, were his guards, who watched him while at work. On the day he was arrested these guards had asked him to follow them.

TRIAL AND ITS SEQUEL

At his trial, evidence was led to show that in a statement he had admitted that a revolver was given to him by the guards, wrapped in a cloth to be kept with him and to be used in case they ran into any ambush. But Sambasivam denied having made such a statement.

The three Malays, who challenged them, had apparently known the Chinese guards. In the melee that followed one of the guards was killed, the other escaped and Sambasivam himself was very severely wounded and captured.

Sambasivam was taken to hospital and treated. Later he was tried. The assessors recommended that he be acquitted. A retrial was ordered and he was sentenced to death.

The Government of India Representative Mr. Thivy, in making representations to the High Commissioner of the Malayan Federation had stressed these points and also drawn attention, to the reaction the Sambasivam and Ganapathi cases were producing on the Indian people.

If you want to wake up fresh and buoyant every morning get the 'Bi-Colates' habit; take one Bi-Colate twice daily with meals, or if stronger action is needed two at bedtime, the tired feeling will then vanish, you will feel and look younger, your eyes will have the sparkle of youth and your cheeks the glow of health. A scientific remedy of proved efficacy, Stearns' Bi-Colates are highly recommended by the medical profession.

BI-COLATES STEARNS

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No matter whether you ride up-country or on city streets, every mile is a pleasure on a Phillips — it's so smooth-running . . . so effortless to ride. Only the *best* materials go into the construction of Phillips Cycles. Built in a modern factory, which has been devoted to Cycle and Cycle Component production for over fifty years, Phillips is truly the *quality* bicycle.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DISPOSALS

AUCTION SALE

AUCTIONEERS: M|s. Dhrampal Chadha & Sons, 56, Bentinck Street, Calcutta.

DATE & TIME: 10-6-49 commencing at 8 A.M.

PLACE OF AUCTION: Vehicle Depot, Dhanbad, (Rly. Station, Dhanbad, E.I. Rly).

STORES: A large number of surplus M. T. Vehicles comprising Trucks, Water-Tankers, Trailers and Motor Cycles etc., of the following makes and types:

15 Cwt. Chevrolet and Dodge Trucks, 8 Cwt. Morris, Dodge and Chevrolet Trucks, 30 Cwt. Morris & Ford G. S., 2½ Ton G. M. C, & Studebaker Lorries, 3 & 3½ ton Albion, Austin, Ford, Thorny-croft, G. M. C., Dodge & Chevrolet G. S. Lorries, 5 Ton Studebaker G. S. Lorry, 4 wheeled Trailers of 5 Ton capacities, 5 Ton Water-Tankers of 200|220 Gallon capacity, Ariel and Excelsion Motor Cycles.

The above vehicles will be sold in convenient lots.

25% of the bid should be paid as Earnest Money (in Cash) on the fall of the hammer.

The stores may be inspected at site by arrangements with the Officer-in-Charge of the Depot or by permits to be obtained from the Information Officer (Disposals), 4, Esplanade East, Calcutta.

Ful details and conditions of sale will be announced at the time of auction.

All or any of the stores may be withdrawn from the auction if necessary.

OFFICE OF THE REGIONAL COMMISSIONER (DISPOSALS), 6, Esplanade East, Calcutta.

A.C. 27.

Tommy Emar Gold Cup Final Drawn Again

GREYS "A" & CITY "A" FAIL TO SCORE

BOMBAY, Monday.

Bombay Grey's "A" and City "A" weore concerned in another hectic struggle for possession of the Tommy Emar Gold Cup this evening. No score was registered at the final whistle.

Once again both defences put up a splendid show. Pansy Thomas and Lorna Read were outstanding for the Greys, while Freda Freeman and Eve Edwards were shining lights in the City defence. The intermediate line to-day on both side worked much harder than on the previous ocassion.

For the first period of play Grey's "A" dominated play with constant attacks and by forcing penalty corners which proved in vain. Gwen Smythe though shadowed by Louise Lynn made serious attempts to break through and succeed but Eileen Bomber and Eve Edwards were the spoilers Ruby McCarthy had a very open chance, but she put in a feeble shot which Eve Edwards saved.

On resumption, the City took to the offensive, but they too failed to get the better of Pansy Thomas and Maggie Verdes the goalkeeper. Sheila Rodrigues, who led the attack was apt to be a little rough but went off unnoticed. Joy Hibbert sent in a few grand passes but the inner trio failed to make capital of them. The Greys too had some chances, but a fine shot from Gwen Smythe passed the post by inches. The final whistle found the score board blank.

The match will be replayed on Tuesday, at 5-45 p.m.

ST. FRANCIS "B" WIN FINAL

Summersgill Cup Football

BOMBAY, Monday.

St. Francis Goans "B" won the Summersgill Cup this evening by virtue of their solitary goal win against Dandi United, this evening at the Cooperage.

The Goans got their al l important goal in the fifteenth minute of the first half through Diago Fernandes their left-extreme off a pass from F. Gama. Dandi United also had a scoring chance but failed to beat the Goans defence.

This is the first time that the St. Francis Goan's "B" have annexed this trophy.

Calcutta Football

CALCUTTA, May 23, (A.P.I.): The three matches played today in the first division Calcutta Football League resulted as follows:

Mohomedan Sporting two, E. I. R. nil.

Kalighat one, George Telegraph one.

Bhawanipore six, Calcutta Garrison nil

BHOPARDIKAR AND SHIRKE WIN DOUBLES

Nasik Badminton

NASIK, May 23 (API): Bombay's Bhopardikar and Shirke came on top defeating their local rivals Jadhav and Tilay in the men's badminton doubles in the open tournaments of the Nasik Gymkhana, which concluded here yesterday.

Both the pairs played a very cautious game and the pace set was slow. In contrast to Bombay's perfect combination, the local pair functioned disjointedly and left weak spots in their defence. Bombay exploited the advantage fully and repeatedly breached their rival's defence and more than half a dozen times Nasik pair failed to return shots owing to lack of understanding. Error of judgment was another factor which contributed to the downfall of Nasik pair.

The following are the results:

MEN'S DOUBLES (Final): G. P. Shirke and Bhopardikar (Bombay) beat B. V. Jadhav and K. S. Tilay; 11-15 15-9 15-11.

MIXED DOUBLES (Final): K. S. Tilay and Mrs. Pande beat A. G. Nivaskar and Miss Kher (Wardha) 15-6 15-8.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES (Final): Mrs. Pande and Mrs. Bodas beat Miss Kher and Miss Nivaskar (Wardha) 15-6 15-9.

Bala Ullal and Bhopardikar defeated another Bombay pair Nilkanth and Parulekar in the final round of the table tennis doubles tournament, played last night.

Parel Soccer

BOMBAY, Monday.

The following are the results of the Third Division Harwood League matches played at St. Xavier's Ground, Parel:—

Pdr. Agnello 2 (P. Lobo and L. Silveira), Blue Eagles 1 (Arango) ; Dockyards "B" 5 (Kunder 3, D'Costa 1 and Subanan 1) Ordnance XI 0.

Bengalis As Police Sergeants

CALCUTTA, (UPA):— For the first time in the history of the Calcutta Police young Bengalis have been recruited as sergeants, a rank hitherto held by Europeans and Anglo-Indians only.

With the minimum academic qualification set at Intermediate standard, some 3,000 applications were received for the 68 posts to be filled.

The first batch of successful candidates selected from among nearly 900 called for interview have gone into training and are expected to take up their duties before the year is out.

AMBALA, May 23 (API): The East Punjab Government has requested Mr. C. R. Valunkar of the Nalwadi Ashram in Wardha to survey and report on the possibilities of developing the bone meal industry in the province for manuring purposes.

AMARNATH'S STATEMENT

To Be Made Early In June

KANPUR, May 23, (A.P.I.): Lala Amarnath, India's Test skipper, in a statement to the press expresses regret at the delay in releasing his reply to the charges preferred aganst him by Mr. A. S. De Mello, President of the Board of Control for Cricket in India.

He says that he will issue his statement in the first week of June at Calcutta as the press there has invited him to hold a press conference and he has accepted this invitation.

FRENCH TENNIS SURPRISES

Wimbledon Champion Defeated

PARIS, May 22 (PTI-Reuter): Miss Joan Curry, British Weightman Cup player, today provided the biggest upset of the French Lawn Tennis championships so far, when she defeated the Wimbledon champion Miss Louise Brough of United States in the third round of the women's singles.

Miss Curry beat Miss Brough, who was seeded number two for the event, 4-6 9-7 6-2. It was the best performance of her career.

First seeded player to be beaten in the Men's singles was the giant Swedist star, Lennart Bergelin, seeded number 5. He was beaten by Robert Abdesselam of France in the fourth round by 6-4 6-0 6-3.

United States National Champion, Richard Gonzales, had to fight hard against Bergelin's compatriot Torsten Johansson after a struggle lasting more than three hours the American won 3-3 6-4 4-6 6-4.

CAIRO, May 22 (PTI-Reuter): Egypt by winning all their six matches gained the European basketball championships which ended here tonight.

France was second with five victories and Greece third with four.

SPORTSMAN OF THE YEAR

Smiling Denis Compton pictured holding the "sportsman of the Year" Trophy after the presentation at the Savoy Hotel on Monday.

M. C. C. IN GOOD POSITION

New Zealand Batting Failures

LONDON, May 23 (PTI-Reuter): Watkins and Broderick added 23 to the overnight score before Broderick became seventh man out, when caught off Cresswell at 334 after scoring 29. Watkins completed his 50 in 100 minutes but was bowled for the top score of 69 trying a big hit. He hit six fours during his innings of two hours 10 minutes.

Bailey knew little about an in-swinger which removed his off-stump and after a few gay hits by Laker and Griffith, the innings, having lasted seven hours, ended with a good catch by Sutcliffe.

There were early shocks for the New Zealanders. They lost their opening pair Sutcliffe and Scott for 14. Bailey started the trouble when, with five scored, he shattered Sutcliffe's wicket. After surviving an appeal for leg-before from Bailey, Hadlee partnered by Wallace, took the play along until lunch.

The King and Queen arrived at 3-45 p.m. to watch the New Zealanders batting and were given an enthusiastic welcome by the ten thousand crowd.

Bailey at square leg made a wonderful righthand catch to dismiss Wallace and end a stubborn third-wicket stand which put on 52 runs. He further distinguished himself by having Donnelly caught and bowling Reid with successive balls.

With half the side out for 89, Bailey had taken three wickets in 14 overs for 28 runs. Hadlee went next when caught at the wicket off Bailey after having stayed nearly two hours for 48. Rabone and Mooney put up a determined resistance until tea.

Rabone and Mooney rescued the New Zealanders from their ptrillous position. Mooney stood well out of his crease to Bailey and established a century partnership with Rabone in 107 minutes.

They added 143 without being separated and the New Zealanders at the end the day were 142 runs behind with four first innings wickets in hand.

M.C.C. (First Innings)

W. J. Edriche Rabone b Cave 57, J. D. Robertson St. Mooney b Burtt 29, R. T. Simpson b Burtt 51, D. Compton c Hadlee b Burtt 63, D. B. Carr c and b Burtt 36, A. Watkins b Burtt 69, F. G. Mann b Burtt 0, V. E. Broderick c Reid b Cresswell 29, Bailey b Cave 17, Laker not out 10, Griffith c Sutcliffe b Burtt 6, Extras 12. Total 375.

Wickets fell at 1/51, 2/120, 3/175, 4/214, 5/273, 6/273, 7/334, 8/352, 9/362

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Vave 38/10/77/3; Cresswell 52/15/137/1; Reid 5/1/11/0, Burtt 59.5/27/98/6; Rabone 15/1/44/0.

NEW ZEALAND (First Innings)

Sutcliffe b Bailey 3, Scott lbw b Edrich 5, Hadlee c Griffith b Bailey 48, Wallace c Bailey b Compton 28, Donnelly c Edrich b Bailey 9, Reid b Bailey 0, Rabone not out 26, Mooney not out 12. Extras 2.

SWALLOW TAIL'S DEFEAT UPSETS DERBY CALCULATIONS

Nimbus Installed Second Favourite

LONDON, May 22 (PTI-Reuter)—Racing upsets and pre-race sensations are traditionally associated with the Epsom Derby, the "Blue Riband" of the British turf, and this year has proved no exception. Just when everything seemed to be settling down and punters were formulating the chances for this year's race on June 4, came the sensational defeat of Swallow Tail, near favourite for the event and an untrue report that the favourite Royal Forest, had gone amiss.

These two sons of the 1938 Derby winner, Bois Roussel, were considered at one time to have the race to themselves. But a totally unexpected defeat at Liverpool by a thirtythree to one outsider, Prince Royal, appears to have put Swallow Tail out of the reckoning, and the outcome of the race remains as big a problem as ever.

The defeat of Swallow Tail completely mystified his connections. His defeat by a colt which was taken out of the Derby because he was not good enough provided the season's biggest surprise.

In the official three-year old free handicap, Swallow Tail was rated twenty pounds better than Prince Royal, and yet the lattef, a second class northern trained colt, with only seven pounds advantage, conquered a horse, which was considered by many good judges to have a sound chance of winning the Derby.

ODDS DRIFT

Swallow Tail's price at a subsequent call-over drifted to ten to one. One well-known bookmaker, respected for his views, said Swallow Tail should now be a twenty to one shot on his showing, but that was not likely to happen because there was too much money in the books for him.

Both trainer Walter Earl and jockey Douglas Smith thought that the patchy ground in the last half mile of the Liverpool race was the reason for Swallow Tail's poor showing.

Some critics suggested that the mile and a quarter was not far enough for him. They were not prepared to desert him, reason advanced in the colt's favour being that he has two ways of running. This was confirmed by the views of watchers of Swallow Tail on his home gallops at New Market.

One even asserted that a reproduction of the form which won the Chester Vase would land him the Epsom prize, but a repitition of his Liverpool form would be fatal.

The rumour concerning Royal Forest was promptly scotched by his trainer. Noel Murless, who said the cold had never been better and that he moved beautifully in his most recent gallops. Despite these unfounded reports, Royal Forest now nominated by Champion jockey Gordon Richards as his mount, remained a firm favourite.

NIMBUS FAVOURED

News that Charlie Elliott had been leased by Marcel Boussuc, the leading French owner, to ride the two-thousand guineas winner, Nimbus, in the Derby, coupled with the changing views that the Nearco colt may be a stayer after all, resulted in Nimbus being installed second favourite.

Nimbus, who is trained at New Market by George Collins, has been evoking favourable comment from the touts on the Heath and many are now changing their views about his stamina. He displayyed great determination to overcome Abernant in the last stride in the Guineas and impressed Ellit so much that he ..pecially requested M. Boussac to release him to ride the colt in the Derby if Boussac's entry, Targwi, was not crossing the channel.

A features of this week's callover was some heavy backing for the northern trained colt, Barnes Park, who finished third behind Nimbus in the Guineas. Barnes Park, who is said to be giving complete satisfaction in his preparation, was backed to win a very substantial amount and his price was cut from twenty to one to one hundred to seven.

Billy Cook, the Australian jockey, who has made a resounding impression on British racegoers will have the mount on Garnes Park, whom he rode in the Guineas. How ironical it would be if "Cookie", as he is popularly called, should win the Derby at this first attempt and in doing so thwart Gardon Richards, who has been trying for so many years to achieve this cherished ambition.

Western Chiefs Fall Out On Control Of Berlin Railway

1,200 INJURED IN RIOTING

BERLIN, May 23 (UPA): The Western Allied commandants disagreed today on whether they should seize control of the West Berlin elevated system from the Soviets despite the week-end rioting in which one was killed and 1,200 wounded or injured.

The commandants met for two hours this morning without reaching a decision and then scheduled another meeting for this afternoon. At that time they will consider a German appeal to eject Communist guards from the Western elevated system.

Reliable reports said American Commandant Brigadier General Frank Howley was in favour of intervening in the bloody three-day-old railway strike 'to prevent further "bloodshed and put the city's transport system back in operation".

These reports said Howley was opposed by Britain's Major General George Osbourne and France's Brigadier General Jean Ganeval. It is understood the British and French want to maintain a hands-off policy in the strike of 15,000 Western Berlin railroad men.

At noon strikers held most of the main elevated stations in the British and American sectors virtually paralyzing traffic.

There were some stoning attacks early this morning, but other groups of strikers massing for attacks on several stations were reported dispersed without major incidents by noon.

The Soviet zone railway administration, responsible for the operation of all railroads in Berlin, declared that there would be no concession to the strikers' demand for payment in Western marks.

New reinforcements of Communist railway police and strike breakers were reported en route to the Western sectors in armed elevated trains.

INCIDENTS

Eastern police headquarters today reported two incidents on their sector's elevated railway, which was running fairly normally, adds PTI Head quarters of the West Berlin independent trade union organisation (UGO) discounted reports that a general strike to support the West Berlin railwaymen was imminent. The British military train service to and from Berlin, suspended on Saturday and Sunday because of the strike, was resumed today.

MYSTERY SURROUNDS FORRESTAL'S SUICIDE

WASHINGTON, May 22 (UPA): Radio Commentator Drew Pearson, one of the first to publicly disclose that James Forrestal was seriously ill, said in his regular Sunday night broadcast that a fourth attempt "was frustrated" only two weeks ago by employees at the Bethesda naval hospital.

He did not say by what means Forrestal had attempted suicide in that case. He said, however, the former Cabinet officer previously had attempted suicide by hanging, slashing himself and sleeping pills.

Rear Admiral L. O. Stone, Commanding Officer of the Hospital, informed of Pearson's report of the fourth suicide attempt, said quickly: "There is nothing to it."

Pearson thus added another question to the cloak of mystery of official secrecy which surrounded Forrestal's illnes until he wrote an end to it early today by leaping from the 16th tower window at the naval hospital.

WASHINGTON SHOCKED

WASHINGTON, May 22 (UPA): President Truman and all official Washington was shocked and saddened today by the suicide of James Forrestal, a man deeply respected as an able and selfless public servant

Truman said he was "inexpressibly shocked and grieved" by the tragic death of his former Secretary of Defense who worked himself into a nervous breakdown under strain of one of the nation's most responsible jobs.

"This able and devoted public servant was as truly a casualty of the war as if he had died on the firing line," Truman said.

Defense Secretary Louis Johnson stepped into Forrestal's shoes when the 57-year-old New Yorker became ill.

Flags were flown at half staff at every United States military installation and on all ships at sea.

Acting Secretary of Army Gordon Gray said Forrestal wore himself out fighting for the "great cause" of the United States. He said, "We in the army and all who are saddened because of his death must resolve to make every necessary sacrifice to conclude the work to which he contributed so much".

Congressional leaders of both parties received the news with expressions of astonishment and regret. With sincere personal grief they said the nation had lost a "great man", a "very fine citizen" and a "capable and unselfish official."

Many Congressmen arising late on Sunday morning heard of the tragedy for the first time when United Press of America reporters called by telephone. Their first reactions were more eloquent than any prepared statements on condolence.

"Oh, That's terrible, terrible," said Chairmar. Carl Vinson of the House Armed Services Committee. "He was truly a great man".

Speaker Sam Rayburn, one of the few who had already heard the news, said: "I deeply regret his passing. He was a very able and fine citizen and he performed a great service for his country."

Senator Tom Connally, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, was so stunned that for several moments he simply repeated, "He was a friend of mine. I had a great affection for him". Later, he added more formally, "Secretary Forrestal was an able government those who knew him best."

Former Secretary of Navy John L. Sullivan said: "The entire Navy joins me in mourning the passing of this distinguished public servant whose accomplishments as one of our war-time secretaries of the navy and as our first Secretary of Defence earned him the admiration of all Americans. He truly gave his life for his country."

TRIBUTE TO FORRESTAL

NEW YORK, May 22 (UPA): General Dwight Eisenhower and former President Herbert Hoover today paid a tribute to James Forrestal as a "great public servant" and "a citizen of heroic mould."

Hoover issued a statement in which he said that "Jamss Forrestal was a great public servant. He died in reality from complete exhaustion of nine years of labour in war and peace. He should be remembered gratefully by the American people."

The Eisenhower statement said that "by the death of James Forrestal America has lost a citizen of heroic mould. In two world wars in combat and in administrative positions of challenging responsibility, he dedicated all his strength and all his talents to our country. When he could have returned to civilian life and the measure of leisure he had earned, he devoted himself to peacetime duty exhausting in its demands but limitless in its influence on our national strength and world peace Under the heaviest drain on mind and body, he strove only to fulfill his obligations a a citizen."

Robert Macatee For Karachi

SRINAGAR, May 23, (API): Mr. Robert Macatee, present Chairman of the U.N. Kashmir Commission, left h for Karachi this morning by a special plane. He was accompanied by Mr. Erik Colban, personal representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and Mr. Magnet Marin, Legal Adviser to the Commission.

They will furnish, it is understood, certain clarifications asked for by the Pakistan Prime Minister Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan.

The party is expected to return in a week's time, and bring with them Pakistan's reply to the commission's truce proposals.

JAPANESE GENERAL SENTENCED TO DEATH

MANILA, May 23. (U.P.A.): The Philippine War Crimes Commission Tribunal today sentenced Lt. Gen. Shizuo Yokoyama, wartime commander of the Japanese forces in Southern Luzon, to death.

STOCKHOLM, May 22, (PTI-Reuter):— A delegation from the Bata shoe concern in India and Pakistan is starting discussions with Swedish firms tomorrow for the purchase of tanning extracts, tanning machines and cardboard.

CENTRE FOR DEEP SEA FISHING

Site Near Diamond Harbou.

NEW DELHI, May 23, (API): A site near Diamond Harbour in West Bengal is being considered by the Government of India for a centre for deep sea fishing, besides the four marine fishing stations announced to be opened at Bombay, Cochin Vizagapatam and Chandlah.

H.I.S. "Meena," ..vy trawler converted into a fishing boat, is already doing some deep sea fishing in Bombay waters at present. Similar pilot fishing stations will be organised in other parts of the country.

Dr. Beni Prasad, Fisheries Development Adviser to the Government of India, recently visited the Sundarbans area in West Bengal to consider measures for the exploitation of the fishery resources of the areas.

The Sundarbar , probably constitute one of the most valuable areas of estuarine fisheries in India, although as a consequence of partition about twothirds of this area has been lost to India. The area in the Indian Dominion lies in the district of Twenty Parganas of West Bengal.

Minorities Advisory Committee Report

NEW DELHI, May 23 (API): The report of the Minorities Advisory Committee recommending the abolition of reservation of seats in the Legislatures for minorities other than scheduled castes will come up before the Constituent Assembly on May 25, it is learnt.

The report will be placed before the house by the Chairman of the Committee, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel who will arrive here tomorrow from Dehradun.

Sardar Patel will leave for Mussoorie on the evening of May 25 after attending the Assembly session in the morning.

THE HON'BLE MR. SAMPURNANAND MINISTER FOR EDUCATION, U.P., VISITED THE ARYA KANYA PATHASHALA HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, ETAWAH.

RESPONSIBILITY OF KISANS

U. P. Minister's Appeal At Conference

(From Our Correspondent)

ETWAH, May 23.

The largely attended Allahabad divisional Kisan Sangh conference was held in the tastefully decorted pandal in Swami Bhagvata Nand's Ashram at village Lavedi, under the presidentship of Shri Alugu Rai Shastri.

The conference was inaugurated by Hon'ble Shri Sampurnanand, Minister of Education U.P. amidst great enthusiasm. After the welcome address of Swami Bhagvatanand, Hon'ble Shri Sampurnanand in his thought-provoing address said that Congress Government is establishing schools so that no boy or girl will have to go more than 1-1/2 miles from his home to school; is fixing the wages of farm-labour by law and is abolishing Zamindari system soon.

Teachers, doctors, pleaders and others in the cities who serve the farmers by their skill have to be fed with the grains grown by the farmers and that is why the farmers should cooperate in the procurement scheme, he added.

Shri Algu Rai Shastri, M.L.A. General Secretary of the U.P. Kisan Sangh in his presidential address said that the burden of human society is on the shoulders of the Kisans. Kisans understand their interests well and know that the Hartals by the farm-labourers or sugar mill-labourers will injure the interests of the Kisans.

The promise of the Socialists of higher pay and higher wages is a fraud.

The country cannot be made happier by inflating currency and thereby devaluating it. Shastriji appealed the Kisans to put their demands in the same way as children put theirs before their parents.

Resolutions demanding reduction in canal dues, reduction in the procurment quota of Etawah district because of damage to crops, increase in the facilities to Kisans in securing articles necessary for agricultural purrpose, functioning of Panchayat Raj on democratic lines by killing caste venom, allocation of grazing grounds in the forest areas, and resolving to strengthen the Kisan Sangh oranisation and developing it were unanimously adopted at the conference.

PEOPLE'S COURT IN BURMA

RANGOON, May 23 (PTI-Reuter)—Communist insurgents in Burma, straddling a large section of the Irrawaddy valley north of Rangoon, have established "Peoples courts" in the area for the trial and execution of bureaucrats and other enemies of the people", according to reports reaching here, writes Oscar Ribierio, P.T.I. Representative at Rangoon.

A few death sentnces, it is stated, have already been carried out, the method of execution being beheading.

Among leading Communists in this area is H. N. Ghoshal, half-Indian half-Burman, whose headquaters is at Allanmyo on the banks of the Irrawaddy, some 180 miles north of Rangoon. He also crossed over to Thayetmyo, on the opposite bank of the river to hold "political indoctrination classes."

Burmese police officials describe Ghoshal as "the master-brain behind the Burma Communist Party." They also say he is "a member of the Politburo and a silent worker."

Bourley, 38-year old. Ghoshal graduated from the Rangoon University and was a classmate of many of Burma's present day leaders.

After that he appears to have made several trips to India. His police record states "received Communist training in Bombay."

Returning to Burma he assumed the Burmese name of "Ba Tin" and was soon organising Communist cells on the Bombay model in the Burmese quarter of Rangoon.

WHITE FLAG COMMUNISTS

By kerosene-light, in the wooden building that housed the Communist Party headquarters in the Burmese capital, he produced treatises on "The proper tactics to conduct a successful revolution."

These texts rank only second among Burmese Communists, to the manuals of Karl Marx and Mao Tse Tung.

Ghoshal's conception of "Ludu (people's) Rule" is reported to follow closely Mao's "Ming-Sheng" ideology.

Technically Ghoshal has a "boss". It is the Burmese Communist leader Thakin Tan Tun.

Thakin Tan Tun leads the largest group of Burmese Communists—the White Flag Communist Organisation.

The White Flag Communists are Stalinists" and their real name is the "Burma Commuist Party".

Police sources here estimate their strength at 100,000.

The Bombay Chronicle

To find fault is easy, and in every man's power, but to point out the proper remedy is the proof of a wise counsellor.

—DEMOSTHENES

GOVERNMENT AND CONGRESS

It is difficult to comment on the proceedings of the "secret" session of the A. I. C.C. which discussed the relations between the Congress Ministries and the Congress organisation in the provinces because most of the press reports of the meeting are second-hand and unauthorised. The scrappy report given by the General Secretary of the Congress barely mentioned the different topics discussed at the meeting. But the subject under discussion is - and old one and certain Congress leaders have made no secret of their criticism of Congress Governments. We shall consider these Governments first. They had first the misfortune of being heirs to a legacy of numerous war-time grievances—inflated prices and scarcity of food, cloth and various other necessaries of life. This led to controls which were attacked by the producers for one reason and the consumers for a contrary one. Scarcity and controls led to black-marketing, hoarding, profiteering, and various forms of corruption. It would have been difficult for any Government to combat all these evils simultaneously. But many of the Congress Ministries were weakened by provincialism and communalism. Several men were appointed as Ministers or for other responsible posts, not because they had the necessary talent, but because they were supposed to lead certain communal or regional groups in the Legislatures. They knew that they might not be long in office and sought in various ways to make hay while the sun shone or at least to secure their position at the next elections. Vague charges of nepotism and corruption became common, often outrageously exaggerated. That these evils are rampant in most other countries is neither a justification nor an extenuation. Not a day passes without some dark story in which some Congressmen or other in responsible office is involved directly or indirectly. And Congress Government in general is made the target for nasty criticism against all sins of commission and omission.

To turn to the Congress Committees. They are now prized as spring-boards or agencies in securing some favour or other from Congress Government. They are, therefore, in no way immune from the evils more commonly attributed to Congress Governments. Influential Congress,men, who are not even in these committees, are known to have taken unfair advantage of their influence and to have involved Congressmen in office. Many naturally fail in their attempts and then turn against the Government. Very few Congress Committees are functioning as they should. Many office-bearers and elected members are mainly interested in securing their position at the next Congress elections, if not also at the elections to the Local Bodies and the Legislatures. In short some Congressmen in office and many more out of it are srambling for a share of the power which the country has somewhat suddenly won. They have hardly justification in throwing stones at each other.

The main task is to find out how Congress Governments and Congress Committees should be so reorganised as to discharge efficiently and legitimately the new and onerous responsibilities which Independence has imposed upon the country. So far as Congress Governments are concerned, hereafter at least, integrity and talent should be the main qualifications in filling responsible offices and not communalism and provincialism. And the Provincial Government should be left free to attend to its work and be responsible only to the Legislature and the Congress Legislature Party, without any interference from Congressmen or Congress Committees who, once general policies are formulated and the Ministries set up, are duty-bound to support these Governments. As for the resentment among the public against Government as a result of inflated prices and shortages, the most effective way to allay it is for Congress Governments and Congress Committees, capital and labour to concentrate all their energies on speeding up production in general, of food in particular. Only the Gandhian technique or what is called Western Socialism will not speedily solve the problem. The Congress Working Committee is best fitted to formulate a detailed plan to combat the evils discussed by the A.I.C.C., in the light of the proceedings of its secret session and of the experience of the last few years.

Documentaries

The justification offered by Mr. Morarji Desai, Bombay's Home Minister, for Government interesting itself in the production of documentary films is one that will appeal to all reasonable men. Much has to be done in this direction and, it might be candidly said, the film industry, even if it had the desire, cannot be regarded as adequately equipped to discharge this function. The production of documentaries is not highly developed in many countries and the field does not generally attract private enterprise. Moreover, it is easy to see that the Government has facilities and resources that are not available to private enterprise in the production of these films, and the promise of accuracy and authenticity is there. There is, of course, the danger that it will be used to publicise the activities of ministers and other personalities. But then here is always the public remedy of not seeing such films. No method of compulsory witnessing of these shorts has been discovered and, in fact, compulsion has always tended to defeat itself. Audience have always the knack of arriving just after the unwanted pieces, and undue propaganda will in no great time create an aversion amongst the people. The documentaries put forward by the Government will create, at best, a market for such films, and it is always open to private enterprise to utilise the opportunity and do a bit of exploiting on its own; the fact that the censorship is official in a sense need not militate against this development because the field of film production is one which the Government would be only too glad to give up. The only point that strikes one is the quality of the documentaries which Government can attain. An advisory board has been appointed but it cannot be said that the personnel announced will create much confidence. For one thing, the members are too few and it is hardly likely that they will show informed interest in documentary films. Nor can it be seriously maintained that they are specially equipped for guiding the Government. It would have been better for the Department to have proceeded with the work without seeking this kind of non-official support and collaboration. After all, the move is largely experimental and any assistance that might be required, could always have been obtained on any particular subject. As for the selection of subjects, it is extremely doubtful whether the advisory committee can be of very great help. However, the step has been taken and, no doubt, if it proves bad, it can be corrected.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT.

CAIRO, May 22: Unless U. S. Middle-East policy is based on different principles the Arab world "will be driven to Communism", King Abdullah of the Transjordan said here today. He said now that Israel had been "flung upon" the Middle East "this area resembles another Balkans."

* * *

At the secret session of the A.I.C.C., Dr. Rajendra Prasad is reported to have observed that in some cases the Ministers had not carried out their duties in the way in which the people wanted them to do; and in other cases, the average Congressman failed to make the proper approach.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad was right in both cases.

By the way, who is the post-Independence "average Congressman"?

* * *

The U. N. Kashmir Commission, meeting at Srinagar on Sunday, is said to have decided not to open India's sealed reply to the Commission's final truce proposals until receipt of Pakistan's reply next week.

Which is too bad and quite uncooperative, if true.

* * *

Commenting on the U.N. Assembly resolution, Mr. M. C. Setalvad says: "If South Africa is willing, a round table conference could be arranged through diplomatic channels."

South Africa will be unwilling and the U. N. will be quite willing to South Africa being unwilling.

* * *

Emphasising that the resolution spot-lighted observance of human rights, Mr. Setalvad explains "that is why we are satisfied, but it is very difficult to say whether anything will result immediately."

Or ultimately.

* * *

According to Burmese Government sources, strong Chinese Communist forces are massing in Yunnan Province for an attack on the Burmese border.

Since this is bound to involve the Burmese Government into further and serious trouble and effort, we trust Mr. Leonard Gammans, Tory M. P., and fellow sympathisers will send a message of congratulations and good wishes to Karen friends.

* * *

According to a Rangoon message, while fighting in Burma is continuing with mounting intensity, a Government sponsored "peace mission" is meeting with success in persuading the Arakanese Muslim insurgents to lay down their arms.

Too bad. Another letter to the Security Council from Mohammad Zafrullah Khan is urgently called for.

* * *

Speaking of Yugoslavia's relations with the Eastern 'bloc', Marshal Tito is reported to have declared that "the responsibility of the present situation falls in the first place on Soviet Russia" and that "Russia must realise she has made a mistake and repair it".

Soviet Russia is discharging that "responsibility" and Marshal Tito had better be ready to face Russia "repairing its "mistake" only too well.

PROHIBITION NOT "UNPRODUCTIVE"

Sales Tax & Liquor Revenue Cannot Go Together

BY G. N. ACHARYA

THE Government of Bombay deserve to be congratulated on the occasion of the accord of assent by the Governor-General to the Bill which makes it possible for the prohibition programme to be taken a step further. In particular, Mr. B. G. Kher, Bombay's Premier, Mr. V. L. Mehta, the Finance Minister and Mr. L. M. Patil, the Minister in charge of prohibition, deserve special congratulations for having resisted every conceivable influence that was brought to bear on them to amend or revise the programme and for having pursued this great measure of social reform with a singular constancy of purpose.

Around this programme has ranged a tremendous controversy. Apart from the main issues involved, the controversy has thrown up certain other issues, which do not seem to have received the attention they deserved. The arguments for Prohibition have run on a familiar pattern. Drink is a great evil. It has led to the moral degradation and economical ruin of India's toiling masses. It is wrong for the State to derive an income from a source so tainted with human misery. It is the duty of the Government first courageously to forego the revenue accruing from drink, and secondly, to keep the poor peasants and workers away from temptation.

RIGHT TO DRINK

The arguments against Prohibition have also followed a familar pattern. The function of the State is not to enforce morality. Prohibition is nothing more than a fad of a moralist. No man can be prevented from drinking, by law. The individual has the right to drink. Drink does no harm provided it is indulged in within limits. To prevent people from drinking by law is an encroachment on their civil liberty. Prohibition takes away a source of valuable revenue, but it is futile because it will lead to illicit trade. The man who wants to drink, will find what he wants. If not, he finds an even more harmful substitute.

The answers to these arguments also come equally pat from the other side. There is no such thing as a right to drink liquor. Even if there is, individual liberty, must in this instance, be sacrificed for the social good. As for boot-legging and illicit trade and drinking, the fact that theft and murder are crimes has not prevented thefts and murders. Because of that you cannot take these away from the category of offences. The moral regeneration of a people is undoubtedly a state responsibility: and for this it is legitimate to incur financial losses whether by way of loss of revenue or by actual expenditure. Perhaps, ultimately it may be both possible and desirable to achieve a compromise under which the vast bulk of the poor classes who suffer most from drink are kept away from it, while limited facilities are provided for the richer and sophisticated urban sections of the population to have their little recreation. For the present, the argument is definitely in favour of the prohibitionists. All the political parties and representative organs of the people's will, like the legislatures of various provinces have given a definite and overwhelming vote in favour of Prohibition.

NEW FALLACY

More recently, however, a new argument has been raised. This has proved a convenient stick with which to beat the more energetic Congress regimes (like the Bombay Government) which are out to carry on with the Prohibition programme. This argument has been provided by certain economists who were called upon to advise the Government of India with their suggestions for meeting the critical economic and financial situation in the country. The economists advised that Provincial Governments should not proceed with their "non-productive" programmes; and Prohibition was listed as one of such "non-productive" items.

I am no economist, but just a layman. I have, however, tried to think over this problem and I must confess that I remain not only unconvinced but bewildered by this particular suggestion.

I presume that the economists do not need to be reminded of the doctrine that wealth is welfare. And if Prohibition makes for the welfare of the people it must be regarded as a very sound economic proposition. I do not think the economics challenge that thesis. I presume, however, that in giving the advice they did, they were not thinking in such broad terms, but were talking in terms of what, for want of a better name, I may call "crisis economics".

They were dealing with a particular situation. The expenditure of the Government of India was mounting from day to day. The sources of revenue had been virtually exhausted. Further taxation being ruled out, there were only two other ways of finding money—borrowing or inflation. Borrowing had not gone well. Besides, to borrow for current expenditure, is not fair budgeting. Inflation had already reached such limits that the need of the hour was to check inflation. The only alternative, therefore, was to cut expenditure and to conserve every source of revenue. On a narrow view, Prohibition would mean less money in Government coffers. Some of the Provincial governments were just unable to forego this source of revenue unless the Central Government was willing to give them subsidies. Therefore, the economists cracked down on prohibition.

WICKED SHORTHAND

I hope that, as far as my understanding of the problem goes, I have correctly represented the logic of that particular piece of advice. Having done so, I venture to suggest, with humility that this argument is thoroughly and completely misleading; and the most misleading part of it is the description of Prohibition as an "unproductive" source of expenditure. More. If it is intended as a kind of shorthand to convey a species of investment unlike the provision of irrigation or power, it is almost wicked in its implications and its effects, even though the intentions may not have been anything so harmful.

First, I wish to point out that the Provincial Governments got a correct lead from Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, who, as the Premier of Madras in the first Congress Government introduced Sales Tax into India. It is not only yielding good revenue, but is capable of yielding more, if it is more comprehensively organised and more rigorously enforced.

I do suggest that Sales Tax and Excise Revenue could not both be derived by any government. It would be morally wrong to levy both. It would also be unwise; because, after all, there is a limit beyond which you can tax the

(Continued on page 7)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Open Secret

According to an A.P.I. report from Srinagar, the first full meeting of the U.N. Kashmir Commission held there on Sunday last decided not to open India's sealed reply to the Commission's final truce proposals until receipt of Pakistan's reply next week. If this is intended to be a gesture of the Commission's impartiality it will be noted for what it is worth. Actually, the Commission's "final proposals" constitute a better and more realistic commentary on its impartiality. Moreover, it can hardly be supposed that it is altogether a "sealed reply" to the Commission, the active and energetic Chairman of which, Dr. Alfredo Lozano, has had so many long discussions at New Delhi preparatory to that reply. And, in any case India has not been concerned to keep its views a secret.

Crux Of The Problem

India's basic views are known to all. Speaking at Dehra Dun, the Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, took the opportunity of publicly emphasising them once again. He has made quite plain that there are certain conditions which must be fulfilled before a plebiscite can be arranged for Kashmir. Peace is essential for it, but not the "peace" desired by Pakistan. Peace is essential for the refugees to be brought back and rehabilitated so that they may have the opportunity to participate in the plebiscite. But nothing is possible so long as raiders remained in certain parts of Kashmir. They are there because Pakistan and the so-called "Azad Kashmir" forces and Government are there. The whole question thus centres on the presence and status of Pakistan and of "Azad Kashmir" forces and administration. There can be no compromise on that question.

Important Omission

The resolution on India's case against South Africa which the United Nations General Assembly has passed almost unanimously—with only South Africa dissenting—is undoubtedly a triumph, in theory, of human rights over those who deny them. And it is only to that extent that it is satisfactory to India. This point, we are glad to notice, has again been made clear by Mr. M. C. Setalvad at Geneva. The resolution is good as far as it goes, but, as he says, "it is very difficult to say whether anything will result immediately" or, for that matter, at any time. As it is worded, the resolution leaves South Africa almost free to accept or ignore the proposal about a round table conference with India and Pakistan. Such a conference, Mr. Setalvad points out, can be arranged through diplomatic channels "if South Africa is willing".

It is unfortunate that the resolution omits to provide for a specific method of bringing the parties together and for a time limit in which the parties should come together and proceed with the discussion of the problem as enjoined by the U.N. General Assembly.

Home Guards

Most welcome is the decision of the Bombay Government to start a Central Training School for the Home Guards to hush out a sufficient number of instructors to impart training to the various units of the organisation in the districts. The institution of Home Guards is a new one but has already become fairly popular in many parts of the province. The training given to them so far is limited but when qualified instructors are trained at the proposed school the quality of the training will be considerably improved and, as the Home Minister expects, will soon reach a stage which will enable the Home Guards "to rank in equality besides the armed forces of the country". Their powers also will then be duly increased and the Home Guards will be a valuable part of the Auxiliary Forces of the country. Their present duties are not defined clearly enough. But they will play no mean part in maintaining peace and order in times of emergency. The Home Minister rightly expects them to help in enforcing prohibition

Co-operative Enterprise

A great co-operative scheme is being worked out near Thana, which when completed, will be nothing less than a model town covering an area of over 400 acres with its own power house, water works, hospitals, schools, and markets. The whole scheme is sponsored by the Anandnagar Co-operative Housing Society, which is already registered, and the work of building houses on a Co-operative basis is expected to be undertaken at an early date. As Government has offered to give loans for co-operative housing it should be possible for people with modest means to supply a fair part of the necessary capital and thus get much better accommodation than they can either in Bombay city or even at Thana. There the houses are built and occupied, amenities like shops, schools, dispensaries, etc., will not be long in following. It is to be hoped that all these institutions will be on a co-operative basis. It is to be hoped too that the scheme will get due help from Government.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

In Defence Of Postmen

In a press statement issued by Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Minister for Communications, Government of India, on May 19, he has made wild charges against R.M.S. Sorters and Postmen of the Posts and Telegraphs Department for the present inefficient working.

Inadequate strength in almost every office or section, inadequacy of accommodation, placing of junior inexerienced hands in Supervisory or administrative posts, delatory tactics in disposing of staff grievances are only some amongst a series of causes which are responsible for the present deterioration in the administration. As far back as on December 3, 1947, my Union issued a lengthy telegram of more than 900 words to Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai in which the causes of the growing inefficiency in the administration were prominently portrayed and urged the formation of an impartial committee of enquiry to find out the root causes of inefficiency with a view to bring to book the persons responsible for the rot and assured cent per cent revival of efficiency within six months, if the service Unions were given full scope to execute their efficiency drive. But, curiously enough, it was not acknowledged, not to speak of extending the hand of co-operation. I am very soon giving out a detailed statement to the Press so as to vindicate the prestige of the common workers by showing that the boot is on the other leg and the staff is not the least responsible for the present unsatisfactory position. Only very recently on 18-3-49 my Union submitted a lengthy memorandum to the Prime Minister and also to Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, on the same subject, suggesting a way out of the unsatisfactory state of affairs but no response came from them. What we aprehended, that the bungling of the top officers will one day bring blame and disgrace on the subordinate officials, has now come to be true.

M. M. CHAKRAVARTY.
Hony. Secretary,
All India Postal & R.M.S. Union, R.M.S. Provincial Branch, Calcutta.

Calcutta.

Iraq Disclaimer

Reports have recently appeared in some of the Arabic papers regarding the amalgamation or establishment of a Joint Army General Staff between Syria and Iraq as a step towards the plan commonly known as the Greater Syria or the Fertile Crescent. This Consulate-General has been authorised to make it known to the public that there is "no truth" in the report whatsoever.

HASHIM KHALIL.
Consul for Iraq.

Overcrowding In Trains

Overcrowding in the Suburban trains has become a subject of discussion in all quarters of the Bombay Suburban section; it can be traced to the following reasons:

Firstly, during the war industrial concerns in and around Bombay engaged double the strength of various kinds of labour. The war also brought in new industries and new manufacturers in the city, and these industries also engaged Labour to meet the ever-increasing demands for their produce. After the partition of the country, refugees poured in to this province and were accommodated in lakhs around the city in Chembur, Bhandup, and Kalyan. The suburban train service on the G.I.P. Railway which was only adequate to cope with peace-time traffic, could not cope with a 206% increased traffic at the end of the war. As additional trains were not introduced by the railway authorities to meet the increased demands of traffic, the result was overcrowding in the trains

Secondly, the tendency to travel without ticket is yet another reason of overcrowding There is a class of people who take advantage of the present conditions and knowing the ways and means of escaping through the railway premises unnoticed, indulge in this bad habit.

In the evening some trains are full of merchants with their heavy luggage. They catch the train at Masjid and almost block the entrance of compartments with their luggage.

Lastly it is always found that bonafide passengers staying at Dadar or Matunga and Ghatkopar invariably use Kalyan locals to travel between Bombay and their home stations because Kalyan locals are always faster than other locals (which are supposed to clear the traffic for these stations). Thus they cause inconvenience to themselves and to the legitimate Kalyan passengers and there are instances when Kalyan passengers have to stay behind to get another Kalyan local as their train is packed by passengers going to Dadar or Matunga as the case may be. Almost all trains are scheduled to stop at Dadar, but Kalyan passengers have to watch the Indicator for their train, and, before he finds it, the train is completely full of passengers going to Dadar and other stations.

To overcome overcrowding, the Railway authorites must try to build additional carriages and additional train service, but this is not possible for some time to come; of course, they can give a little relief by tightening the ticket-examining staff. Passengers must produce their tickets when entering the railway premises as they are asked to at the time of going out. The longer distance trains should be invariably be examined by the ticket-checking staff more frequently than at present. My experience is that I have not seen the longer distance trains examined by the ticket checking staff for several months.

Te other remedy is to educate the public at the principal stations through loud-speakers to use shorter distance trains to travel shorter distances and leave longer distance trains for passengers travelling longer distances. This will considerably relieve the longer distance travelling.

Before the war the Railway authorities had imposed restrictions on certain Kalyan locals to be used by Dadar or Kurla pasengers. If the same system is introduced again and if the passengers getting down by the restricted trains are treated as without tickets and charged (as was being done) the railway authorities can relieve further congestion in the trains. This will also bring additional revenue to the Railway.

Lastly, I may mention hawking and begging in local trains. Local trains have become regular bazars. Hundreds of these hawkers are a regular nuisance to the already crowded trains. Even vegetables and 'Sharbat' glasses with sharbat are being sold in the trains. When there is no space to move one's hand or leg, these hawkers, young and old, trouble the passengers The sooner the railway authorities put an end to this nuisance the better for the travelling public in the trains.

V. V SUBBA RAO.

Undue Delay

On April 17 I sent through the Dholka Post Office a money order for Rs. 4 to the Bombay Chronicle office. It reached the payee on May 6 and I received the acknowledgement on May 16. I had to wait for 19 days for the acknowledgement! Will the Postal authorities explain the delay?

K. SHETH

Technical Training

Travancore and Cochin are reported to be the most literate areas in the country. Thousands of young men and women come out of the universities and schools. They rush to big cities in other provinces to seek employment as clerks and office assistants. No attempt is made by the state authorities to give them technical or medical training or exploit their intelligence for the good of the states themselves. Every year new schools and colleges are started but no industrial or agricultural schools are sponsored. The rich resources of the two states lie undeveloped and the young generation is forced to leave their homes to earn their bare living in strange places. If the local authorities are unable to create opportunities for these young men it is high time the Central Government stepped in to overhaul the educational system.

P. K. PADMANABHAN

CUSTOMS CORDON IN FRENCH INDIA

Indian Official For Pondicherry

NEW DELHI, May 23, (A.P.I.): Mr. P. A. Menon, Joint Secretary, External Affairs Ministry, will leave for Pondicherry on May 25 to study the working of the customs cordon and the permit system. These were introduced by the Government of India last month after the termination on March 31 of their eight-year-old customs union agreement with French India.

Representations are understood to have been made by the French Government expressing grave concern over the economic situation in French India resulting from the establishment of the customs cordon and the introduction of the permit system.

It is understood the French Government are considering the Government of India's recently renewed offer to revive the customs union agreement. If the offer is accepted, it is pointed out, the consequences which have arisen from the termination of the agreement will be automatically eliminated.

In the OPEN AIR

Opposite the elephant house at the Victoria Gardens, we come to the lily pool where we find growing the Victoria Regia, which is so justly famed for the size of its leaves. They float on the surface of the water like huge tea-trays, with their edges turned up to reveal the bronze colour of the under surface. The leaves may grow to a diameter of three to five feet, truly a record size! The flowers, which are pink or white, are also relatively large and very beautiful. These are the aristocrats of the water lily family, but I also love the more common varieties of lotus which are flowering so prolifically in all our tanks. The tank near Bandra station is very beautiful at present, if one looks beyond the women washing their clothes and the children having their baths in the muddy water at the edge, and if one shuts one's eyes to the waste paper and general garbage thrown down to rot along the bank! The large pink flowers stand erect and open in the sunshine against their background of shining, floating leaves, and the water hyacinths (Eichoria crassipes, growing in the shallow water raise their heads of delicate mauve flowers in delightful contrast.

D. R.

VICTORIA REGIA

PRESIDENT EMPOWERED TO PROMULGATE ORDINANCES DURING RECESS

AMBEDKAR CITES BRITISH EXAMPLE

Head Of Indian Union Bound To Heed Advice Of Ministers

STORM IN TEA-CUP OVER SEPARATION OF JUDICIARY FROM EXECUTIVE

NEW DELHI, May 23 (A.P.I.).

IMPORTANT constitutional principles like liberty of the individual and independence of the Judiciary were hotly debated today in the Constituent Assembly, which adopted only three articles.

Article 102 which defines the power of the President of the Union to promulgate ordinances during recess of Parliament, evoked considerable discussion.

Though no less than 20 amendments had been given notice of to this Article, which was described by Mr. H. V. Kamath as "a more atrocious step" than any in the British regime, only one amendment of a verbal nature moved by Dr. Ambedkar was accepted by the House.

The House later rejected an amendment by Prof. K. T. Shah seeking the inclusion of a new article to separate the Judiciary from the Executive. Prof. Shah said that separation of the Judiciary from the Executive was "the corner stone of democracy", while Mr. K. M. Munshi, opposing, said that the doctrine of separation of powers was now an exploded doctrine.

The House earlier postponed consideration of articles 92 to 99 as Dr. Ambedkar said they were affected by Article 90 defining money bills which he wanted to be deferred because of a flaw.

When the Constituent Assembly of India met today, the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad proposed that Articles 67-A and 90, consideration of which had been deferred earlier, should be taken up.

Dr. Ambedkar said he was withdrawing Article 67-A which sought to empower the President of the Indian Union to nominate three experts to assist and advise the houses of Parliament on any particular bill. Article 67 he added, had provided for 12 nominations and there would be some nominations regarding Anglo-Indian besides. It was felt that to add to that nominated quantum would be derogatory to the representative character of the Assembly.

Regarding Article 90 defining money bills, Dr. Ambedkar said that it should be deferred as he had discovered a flaw in it. He also wanted consideration of Articles 92 to 99 to be postponed as they were affected by Article 90.

QUESTION OF LANGUAGE

Seth Govind Das (C.P.) asked when the House would take up consideration of Article 99 dealing with the question of the language to be used in Parliament. The article says that business in Parliament shall be transacted either in Hindi or English but that the Chairman of the Council of States or the Speaker in the case of the Lower House can permit a member not able to express himself in either of these two languages to address the House in his mother tongue.

Seth Govind Das said that the Constitution had to be passed in Hindi also and asked the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, how far the Committee, entrusted with the task of translating the Constitution, had progressed and how long this important Article was sought to be postponed.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad replied that he had received no report from the Committee entrusted with the translation work and unless all the articles passed so far by the House were translated, the question could not be taken up.

When Mr. Govind Das again asked whether a definite date could be given for discussion of Article 99, Dr. Rajendra Prasad said that he was not in a position to say anything at the moment. The Article, he added, might have to be postponed for some time.

JUDGE'S CONDUCT

The House passed without debate Article 100 which debars Parliament from discussing the conduct of a Judge of the Supreme Court or High Court in the discharge of his duties except upon a motion for presenting an address to the President praying for the removal of the Judge.

It also adopted Article 101 which says that validity of any proceedings in Parliament shall not be called in question on the ground of any alleged irregularity of procedure. It also provides that no officer or other Member of Parliament in whom powers are vested for regulating procedure of the conduct of business or for maintaining order in Parliament shall be subject to the jurisdiction of any Court in respect of the exercise of those powers.

PRESIDENT & ORDINANCES

The House next considered the power of the President to promulgate ordinances during the recess of Parliament when immediate action was necessary. This power is sought to be given under Article 102, which lays down that an Ordinance promulgated by the President shall be laid before both houses of Parliament and shall cease to operate at the expiration of six weeks from the reassembly of Parliament.

The heading of this Chapter is "Legislative Powers of the President." The House rejected an amendment moved by Prof. K. T. Shah seeking to substitute the word "extraordinary" for "elegislative."

Prof. Shah said: "We must not by any mention in this Constitution imply that the powers of the President are any but executive powers. If he has any other powers, he has extraordinary powers which should be used only under extraordinary circumstances."

Mr. Tajamul Husain (Bihar) opposing the amendment said that the word "legislative."

NO MISUSE OF POWER!

Mr. B. Pocker (Madras) moved an amendment seeking to add the proviso that such Ordinance issued by the President shall not deprive any citizen of his right to personal liberty except on conviction after trial by a competent Court of law.

Mr. Pocker said: "No doubt there may be circumstances in which an emergency arises in which action has to be taken immediately but that should not deprive a citizen of his fundamental right of being tried by a Court of law. The reason why I have moved this amendment is because of the recent experiences which we have had in the various provinces in the matter of enforcing ordinances and public safety acts.

"In fact I know that in the Province of Madras there have been hundreds of cases in which even the provisions of the Public Safety Act passed by the Legislature of that Province have not been complied with and persons have been arrested and detained in custody for months without being told the ground on which they were arrested. This practice was condemned in the strongest terms by the High Court of Madras recently. This is a very scandalous state of affairs."

Mr. H. V. Kamath moved an amendment which said that the ordinances of the President should be placed before Parliament within four weeks of their promulgation.

Mr. Kamath said that his amendment was a safeguard against those "inclined towards dictatorship."

30-DAY ORDINANCE

Pandit H. N. Kunzru wanted by an amendment that an Ordinance should cease to operate at the expiration of 30 days from its promulgation. He said that under the provisions of Article 102, which were similar to those laid down in the Government of India Act 1935, an Ordinance would remain in force for 7-1/2 months. The Government of India Act was not meant to confer full responsibility on India and the Executive was not even partially responsible to the Legislature. The provisions were made to enable the British Government to exercise authority with regard to the maintenance of law and order.

The situation had changed now, he said. There was no reason why the process laid down in the Government of India Act should be sought to be repeated in the new Constitution. In several countries the executives did not possess such power. Extraordinary decrees should be subject to the approval of Parliament. There was no reason why the Executive should have the power to legislate for such a long period. The period should be so long as will enable the Legislature to meet and consider the extraordinary situation requiring promulgation of an Ordinance, particularly affecting the peace and security of the country. The House must, therefore, see that the period during which an ordinance remained in force was as short as possible.

Prof. Shah moved an amendment that an Ordinance should be placed before Parliament as soon as it reassembled and unless approved by Parliament it should cease to operate.

Sardar Hukum Singh suggested by an amendment that the President should consult the Council of Ministers before issuing an Ordinance.

He said that the Constitution was investing the President with powers which appeared dictatorial, even though by convention, the President would become the constitutional head. In India convention had to grow yet.

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa raised a point of order that since the Fundamental Rights had provided for individual freedom and personal liberty of citizens, the amendment moved by Mr. B. Pocker was 'ultra vires". The President ruled that the amendment was not inconsistent with Article 15 of the Fundamental Rights.

MISUSE OF POWER UNLIKELY.

Supporting the Article as it was, Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh (C. P.) said that under the present extraordinary time through which the world was passing, every sphere of human activity was now covered by Government. The Government were not only the administrators but shopkeepers, contractors and traders. Every sort of duty which was ordinarily being done by citizens was now being performed by Government. It was, therefore, all the more necessary to confer on the President such powers. The day-to-day administration had become complex, particularly in the exercise of trade controls and imposition of duties and the Executive must possess such powers. He was sure that there was no possibility of the powers being misused by the President.

While Mr. Tajamul Hussain opposed Pandit Kunzru's amendment, Mr. Mahooball Baig supported it on the ground that it was not desirable to give the Executive an opportunity to delay or postpone the summoning of Parliament to consider its action.

AMBEDKAR'S REPLY

Doctor Ambedkar replying to the debate said that Pandit Kunzru had raised some fundamental objections to the provisions contained in this Article. Dr. Ambedkar pointed out that Sec. 42 and Sec. 43 of the Government of India Act related to the powers of issuing ordinances by the Governor-General. Sec. 43 conferred powers on the Governor-General to promulgate an Ordinance which he felt was necessary to discharge his functions requiring the exercise of his discretion and individual judgment. In that Section the Legislature was completely excluded and the Governor-General could do anything he liked. In fact he was a "parallel legislative authority."

The President of the Indian Union did not possess any independent power of legislation. He was not even under the Article entitled to promulgate an Ordinance when the Legislature was in session. All that the House was doing now was to continue the powers given under Sec. 42 of the Government of India Act in respect of the Governor-General to the President. He was allowed to promulgate an Ordinance only when the Legislature was in recess. The provisions did not confer upon him any more power than that possessed by the Central Legislature itself. The President had no special responsibility, no discretion and no individual judgment.

BRITISH EXAMPLE

The Article was somewhat analogous to the provisions contained in the British Emergency Act under which the King was entitled to issue a proclamation, when Parliament was not in session. These powers had been conferred in order to deal with the emergency when provisions under the ordinary law existing at that particular moment might be found deficient to deal with it.

Replying to the amendment of Mr Pocker, Dr. Ambedkar said that subclause 3 of the Article laid down that any law made by the President under the provisions of the Article should be subject to the same limitation as the law enacted in the ordinary process. The Fundamental Rights conferred full freedom and personal liberty on individuals and no law could be enacted which contravened the provisions of the Constitution. Therefore, any law made under the provisions of Article 102 should also automatically be subject to the provisions relating to the Fundamental Rights of citizens, and should not override those provisions.

Referring to Pandit Kunzru's suggestion that any Ordinance promulgated by the President should automatically come to an end at the expiry of 30 days. Dr. Ambedkar said that the reason for moving such amendments was due to the fear that the Executive might not summon Parliament within a month or two and might take a longer period. He felt that there was no ground for such fear. He believed that owing to the exigencies of parliamentary work, and the necessity of the Government of the day to maintain confidence of Parliament such dilatory process would not be permitted by the executive and ordinances would not be allowed to remain in operation for unduly long period.

"ORDINANCE, A BAD WORD"

Mr. Kamath: "Is it not repugnant to the idea of freedom and democracy that the Executive should be given the power to issue ordinances?

Dr. Ambedkar: "My feeling is that the main reason for the sentiment of hostility which has been expressed by Mr. Kamath and Pandit Kunzru really arose from the heading of the Chapter. The heading ought to be 'Powers to Legislate by the President when Parliament is not in Session'. Such innocuous heading would have avoided criticisms." 'Ordinance' is a bad word. Mr. Kamath can suggest a better word. I too do not like the word."

Referring to Sardar Hukum Singh's amendment Dr. Ambedkar said that the amendment was unnecessary as the President would not act except under the advice of the Council of Ministers.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad asked Dr. Ambedkar whether there was any provision in the Constitution to the effect that the President was bound to accept the advice of the Council of Ministers. Article 61 laid down the duties of the Ministers that they would aid and advise the President in the exercise of his functions but it did not specifically state that the President would accept the advice of the Ministers. He felt that there was no provision in the Constitution which stated that the President was bound to accept the advice of the Ministers.

Dr. Ambedkar pointed out that the word "in the exercise of his functions were very important words and the President could not exercise any of his functions without the aid and advice of the Ministers.

The President—I have my doubts that those words will bind the President. The Article does not say that the President shall be bound to accept that advice. Is there any difficulty in making a specific provision that the President is bound to accept the advice?"

PRESIDENT WILL HEED ADVICE

Dr. Ambedkar: "The President can and will never be able to act independent of the Council of Ministers. If he does not accept the advice of one Ministry he has to find another Ministry. There is a provision relating to this in the Instrument of Instructions. Further, there was an amendment to the effect that "in the exercise of the powers conferred upon him, the President shall be guided by the advice of the Ministers." He added that if there were any difficulties or doubts they would certainly be removed.

He wanted to impress upon the House the fact that the President of India would be quite different in conception from that of the President of the United States. He thought this would clear many doubts.

Mr. Kamath: "We are going one step further than the most atrocious British regime."

Dr. Rajendra Prasad: "You have already made a speech, you have no business to make those expressions."

The House rejected all the amendments and adopted the article.

JUDICIARY

The House then proceeded to discuss Chapter IV of Part 5 of the Constitution relating to the Federal Judicature. Before the articles in the Draft Constitution on the subject were taken up for consideration, Prof. K. T. Shah, moved an amendment for the inclusion of a new Article, 102-A Mr. Shah's amendment read: Subject to this Constitution the Judiciary in India shall be completely separate from and wholly independent of the Executive or the Legislature".

In support of his amendment, Mr Shah said that it initiated a very important principle of constitution-making. The principle of separation of the Executive from the Judiciary had been regarded as "the corner-stone of democracy" In the history of the independence movement of this country it had been urged several times that the Judiciary should be completely free from the influence of the Executive.

MUNSHI OPPOSES MOVE

Mr. K. M. Munshi (Bombay), opposing Prof. Shah's amendment said that the doctrine of separation of powers which was expounded in the United States 150 years ago was now an "exploded" doctrine. Such separation of powers could not exist in a modern state. Nowadays the Executive had powers to legislate and act as a judiciary, as for instance industrial tribunals. Judiciary also had sometimes to enforce its decisions when it acted as an Executive. There were enough guarantees in the Constitution to safeguard the independence of the Judiciary which was being invested with as much independence as was enjoyed by the Privy Council in England or the Supreme Court in the United States. Therefore, a provision as contemplated by Prof. Shah was not necessary.

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa (C.P.) said that he accepted the principle of separation of the Judiciary from the Executive but added it was unnecessary to discuss as it had been discussed threadbare in the House before.

Dr. P. K. Sen, former Judge of the Patna High Court, supporting the amendment moved by Prof. Shah, said that it took his breath away when Mr. Munshi said that separation of the Judiciary from the Executive was an exploded doctrine.

Mr. H. V. Kamath, supported the amendment.

Mr. Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar (Madras) said he was in wholehearted agreement with the general principle of separation of Executive and Judicial functions but acceptance of Prof Shah's amendment using the expressions "completely separate" and "wholly independent of the Executive or the Legislature" would lead to considerable difficulty.

The whole administration would be thrown out of gear if there was to be a complete separation of the Executive and the Judiciary from the day the Constitution came into force, as suggested by Prof. Shah.

Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh said that the principle of separation of the Judiciary from the Executive was already recognised in the Article adopted by the House earlier. He, however, did not support Prof. Shah's amendment because he felt that what had been provided for was sufficient.

Mr. Naziruddin Ahmed wholeheartedly supported the principle of the amendment.

He said that there was no one today who did not support the principle of independence of the Judiciary "except those in power"

FUTILE DEBATE

Dr. Ambedkar, replying to the debate, said that this matter was discussed in great detail while discussing the principles of directive policy. He did not see why this matter was raised again today and why there was a debate when Article 39 (A) had already been adopted.

(Article 39(A) says: "The State shall take steps to separate the Judiciary from the Executive in the public services of the State).

Prof. Shah's amendment was rejected and the House adjourned till tomorrow.

PROHIBITION NOT "UNPRODUCTIVE"

(Continued from Page 6)

people. Psychologically, Sales Tax would have been indefensible in addition to Excise Revenue.

PURCHASING POWER

Secondly, Sales Tax would have been futile unless Prohibition was introduced along with it, if not earlier. Sales Tax cannot yield appreciable revenue unless there are sales. That is to say, the greater the consumption of goods, the greater the yield on Sales Tax. Consumption, of course, depends on the purchasing power of the people. How can there be any purchasing power if the best part of the income derived is spent on drinks? I am not so fatuous as to suggest that whatever increased purchasing power the people have today is due to Prohibition. Various temporary causes have put a certain amount of surplus purchasing power in the hands of the people. But Prohibition has made and will continue to make a very substantial contribution to their purchasing power. With incomes as low as those derived by the Indian peasant and worker, the choice is often between drink and a sari for the wife and clothes or shoes for the children. The Indian worker cannot afford both to drink and at the same time buy goods on which he pays Sales Tax. The main source of yield from Sales Tax is surely not the upper ten; but it is the vast multitude of people. Their individual share may be smaller than of the rich man. But because of their numbers, their total contribution is far greater. Even in the matter of drinks, perhaps not more than a quarter of the Excise Revenue was derived from foreign liquors. The bulk of it came from the worker and the peasant who drank country liquor. Therefore, I do suggest that the imposition of Sales Tax without the introduction of Prohibition, would have definitely less yield, quite apart from producing dissatisfaction and discontent.

The description of Prohibition as "non-productive" is such fantastic nonsense that I am amazed that any economist with a sense of his responsibility should have made such a suggestion. By the same token, expenditure on the prevention of malaria or tuberculosis or reducing infant mortality, would be even more "unproductive." Prohibition makes for the immediate increase of the health strength and efficiency of the peasant and the worker which is an important factor in production. A drunken, debilitated, peasant cannot put in as much labour and, therefore, cannot produce as much as a sober, robust, healthy peasant. In the case of industrial labour drunkenness has an even more immediate effect on production. The regularity of attendance which will result from the absence of drinking bouts after every pay day, is by itself a substantial factor in increased production. Prohibition has a marked influence on absenteeism. Apart from drunkenness, even moderate drinking, it has been found, impairs the quantity and quality of the worker's output. It seems hardly necessary to labour the point further. I do hold that Prohibition is the most directly and immediately productive investment, that one can think of, even apart from the remoter benefits of a stronger and healthier peasantry and working class, who, by virtue of abstention from drink can afford a higher standard of living.

VACATE THE ADVICE

To sum up my arguments, prohibition in so far as it makes for social welfare is a sound economic proposition. Opposition to it cannot be sustained on any accepted principle of economics, assuming that the first function of economics is to aid in the promotion of human welfare Opposition to Prohibition as "unproductive" expenditure cannot be sustained even on the narrow basis of "crisis economics", first, because Prohibition is immediately productive because it leads to improved labour; and secondly, because Sales Tax which is and can be only a substitute for Excise Revenue would be difficult to defend on any principle of taxation unless Excise Revenue was given up and also it would not yield revenue on any appreciable scale unless Prohibition was introduced.

I present this view to the economists of India, with the hope that they will either produce better reasons in support of their description of prohibition as "unproductive" and their advice to give it up; or in the alternative they should frankly confess their mistake and publicly vacate their advice.

S. L. N. SIMHA

INDIAN ON STAFF OF MONETARY FUND

Mr. S. L. N. Simha

BOMBAY, Monday.

With the appointment of Mr. S.L.N Simha as an economist on the staff of the International Monetary Fund at Washington, the number of Indians on the staff of that organisation has been raised to three.

Mr Simha, who accompanied by Mrs. Simha is leaving for London by an Air India International plane on Tuesday en route to Washington, has been an officer in the Research Department of the Reserve Bank of India, which has now loaned his services to the International Monetary Fund.

Mr. Simha has also worked as a member of the Board of the Bullion Association being a nominee of the Bombay Government on the Board. He took a leading part in the formation of the Association which replaced the old Bullion Exchange.

Although India is the fourth largest contributor to the International Monetary Fund as well as the World Bank, there are few Indians on the staff. There are two Indians with the Fund, Mr. S. A. Pandit and Mr. B. R. Shenoy, both appointed recently and one, Mr. Badri Rao, with the Bank.

Of these the highest job is held by Mr. B. R. Shenoy who till a few months ago was Director of Rural Economics on the Reserve Bank of India. He is now the representative of the Fund in the Far East with headquarters in India. The India headquarters, however, have not yet been opened. Mr. Shenoy is expected back in India by August when he will take charge of the new offfice.

UNDERDEVELOPED AREAS

India Suggests Foreign Investments

LAKE SUCCESS, May 23 (PTI-Reuter): India today told the United Nations that President Truman's Technical Assistance plan for underdeveloped countries could not be effective unless it were backed by large-scale foreign investments.

Mr. R. Saksena, speaking before the Economic and Employment Commission, said: "President Truman, in his inaugural address, has referred to the programme of technical assistance to under-developed areas, but technical assistance, important as it is, cannot be effective unless it is accompanied by investment capital which most of the under-developed territories lack.

"With the flow of investment capital and technical equipment towards these areas new and higher levels of productivity will be attained and the tremendous increase in the effective demand from these territories will banish forever the spectre of economic depression".

INTER-DOMINION CONFERENCE

Move To Arrive At Fresh Financial Agreements

KARACHI, May 23 (PTI-Reuter).—The Inter-Dominion Conference on monetary exchange and other financial issues between the representatives of the Governments of India and Pakistan commenced here today. Two meetings were held lasting over five hours. Further discussions will take place tomorrow.

Today's talks, it is learned, were of a preliminary nature and centred on the question of arriving at a fresh agreement on financial payments from one Dominion to the other. The Conference reviewed the existing payments agreement between the two Dominions expiring on June 30.

People IN THE NEWS

MR. D. L. MAZUMDAR

Mr. D. L. Mazumdar, Member- Secretary of the Fiscal Commission, who is leaving for Bombay tomorrow, will hold preliminary discussions there on May 25 with the members of the Indian Tariff Board in connection with the Commission's work which is expected to commence early in June.

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GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

MAHABLESHWAR, May 22 (API): The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Nagpur and Mrs. Sinker, the Rev. G. Alisbiry and Miss C. Taylor came to lunch.

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MR. L.M. PATIL

BOMBAY, Monday:

Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Excise and Reconstruction, will leave Bombay for Surat tonight, and return on the morning of May 25.

Uproar In Corporation On Sweeper's Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

ment were not serious in their efforts to get the workers back to work. In 1946 they had lost. This time they were determined to break the strike. "You have broken your written bond. It is a disgrace", he said.

Holding that a number of the demands presented to the Bombay Municipality were absolutely reasonable, Mr. Bharucha said, "You are an exclusive ruling class. You want the workers to be your slaves."

In a forceful reply to the criticism, Mr. Salebhoy Abdul Kadar, Chairman of the Standing Committee, said that the desire to negotiate on the part of the critics, had come rather late—eight days after the strike started They were aware of the strike notice all along, but had done nothing.

Adjudication had been offered, but had been turned down. The leaders had promised to give at least three days' strike notice when they broke off the negotiations. But, such gentlemanly assurances had been broken. Since 1946, the strikers had become increasingly irresponsible. Any type of discipline resulted in a sit-down strike. The average of such strikes, he said, was one every three days. "Do you support such indiscipline and disloyalty?" he asked. Other democratic Governments, including the Socialist Government of Great Britain, treated indiscipline in more drastic ways, as shown by the manner in which the Liverpool Dock Strike had been treated recently. The Home Minister was perfectly justified in refusing to permit Mr. Naushir Bharucha and others to interview the arrested leaders.

To appoint a negotiating committee at this stage would only prolong the agony and no useful purpose would be served he said. The resolution which had been brought to exploit the present distressing situation, had done no service to anybody. The health of the city was not in danger, nor was sanitation anything but normal. "The intention is not to break the strike, but to meet the situation," he said.

Mr. J. D. Daruvalla supported the resolution and said that many drains were still overflowing.

Mr. Dinker Desai, who claimed to be the sole representative of a trade union organisation, and thus entitled to at least ten minutes, said that if any one person was responsible for the strike, it was Mr. B. K. Patel, Municipal Commissioner; and if any one person was responsible for its continuation, it was Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister. This showed an amount of indifference and callousness. "The time will come when the Chairman of the Standing Committee will go crawling on his knees", he added.

As the agreed ten minutes expired with this last shot, the President of the meeting brought down the hammer and asked him to resume his seat. This led to great deal of confusion, table-thumping and shouting from the Congress benches and the opposition as well, when Mr. Dinker Desai said that he protested against the order, as he had been interrupted.

Dr. Mascarenhas:—Withdraw that remark.

Mr. Desai:—I won't, you ask me to get out.

Dr. Mascarenhas:—Get out.

Mr. Desai rose from the chair, changed his mind, sat down and said, "I won't get out."

This led to a lot of confusion, the Congress members thumping the benches and saying, "Withdraw or get out". Mr. Naushir Bharucha tried to explain that no offence was meant by Mr. Dinker Desai, who, however, neither withdrew his remarks, nor budged from his seat.

Dr. Mascarenhas then called upon Mr. D. V. Patel to speak, as he had been standing for some time to catch his eye. Mr. Patel defended the action of the Municipal Commissioner and the stand of the Government.

Closure was asked for and applied at this stage, the resolution being put to vote after Mr. Harris's reply.

A few hundred strikers who were sitting at Azad Maidan during the debate dispersed peacefully.

Stop Press

BURMESE OFFICIALS VISIT INSEIN

RANGOON, May 23 (PTI-Reuter): Burma Government officials and engineers were today touring Insein-Karen stronghold, 10 miles north of Rangoon which fell to the government yesterday—to assess the damage done to the town during the 16 weeks it stood up the siege and bombardment.

STORES CONFERENCE

LAHORE, May 23 (PTI-Reuter): The Inter-Dominion railways "Stores Sub-Committee" and the Standing Committee met here today.

The Pakistan delegation was led by Mr. K. B. Nizamuddin, Director-General of Railways while the Indian delegation consisted of Messrs. V. P. Bhandarkar, V. Nilakanatan and Venugopal.

BERLIN STRIKE

BERLIN, May 23 (UPA): One person was reported killed tonight as fighting flared up again in Berlin's railway strike.

R

For attempting to transport Cotton Cloth, KANTILAL LALJI was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 200 or in default to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment. For similar offence, KALYANDAS MAHIPATRAO was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 200 or in default to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment. RAJABHAI HAJIBHAI and HEMATSING KHUSUSING were also sentenced for similar offence to one day's simple imprisonment each and in addition the former was ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 4,000 or in default to suffer six months' rigorous imprisonment and the latter, was fined Rs. 2,000 or in default to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment. For a similar offence, DOULATRAO VITHALRAO was also sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and fined Rs. 500 or in default to undergo four months' rigorous imprisonment.

For unauthorisedly possessing ration cards and drawing rations thereon, NOOR MAHOMAD JAMAL was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 100 or in default to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

For selling whole milk tea, MAHADEO DEVAJI and RAJARAM KRISHNA were each sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and in addition the former was fined Rs. 400 or in default to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment and the latter fined Rs. 50 or in default to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY Stock Exchange

STEELS AND TEXTILES CLOSE QUIETLY STEADY

BOMBAY, Monday.

Opening hesitant after the week-end, the Stock Exchange indicated definite signs of increased nervousness resulting into further decline in prices in almost all the sections. Both steels and textiles were dominated by shorts. Trading was extremely dull and of a jobbing nature, in the absence of any incentive. It is generally believed that so long as the steel section does not develop a healthy trend, other groups are bound to remain inactive.

Tata Steel Deferreds opened nigher than the previous closing level at Rs. 1335, advanced up to Rs. 1340 under moderate initial support, but thereafter reacted to Rs. 1320 in the absence of fresh incentive. Fluctuations at this level were extremely narrow.

Tata Ordinaries were quiet at Rs. 269-8 after opening at Rs. 272.

Textiles also showed a downward trend in sympathy with Steels. Bombay Dyeings lost further ground after opening at Rs. 981-8 and were later quoted as low as Rs. 971-14. Kohinoors were placed at Rs. 269-4 after opening at Rs. 272. Central India's fetched Rs. 224, while Simplex and Swadeshi lost one and three points each respectively after opening at Rs. 172 and Rs. 285. Other textiles were also weak.

Banks were moderately active, Centrals being quoted at Rs. 81-8.

The miscellaneous also indicated a general weakness. Associated Cements were quoted at Rs. 173 after starting at Rs. 174-8. Burma Olds lost Rs. five after opening at Rs. 286-4. Scindias were stagnant at Rs. 13-7 where as Tata Chemicals were called in at Rs. 8-14.

The gilt-edged section was featureless. The 3 per cent Conversion Loan of 1986 changed hands at Rs. 98-6-6.

A little before the close of the session there was a further decline, particularly in textiles, Bombay Dyeings climbing down to Rs. 968-4 and Kohinoors to Rs. 268.

Closing tone of the market was barely steady. Tata Defd. finished at Rs. 1321-4, a shade higher than the lowest level of the day.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES	
Bombay Dyeing (19-8)	971 4
Kohinoor Mills (4-2)	270 0
Swadeshi Mills (1-4)	282 0
Central India Mills (4)	226 0
Simplex Mill (3)	171 8
New Great Eastern (8)	141 0
Indore (9 plus 3)	141 4
Gokak Mills (12) XD	256 0
Century Spinning (15)	250 0
Colaba (12)	127 0
India Bleaching (6)	148 0
Swan Mills (20)	0 0 0
Finlay Mills (15)	250 0
Morarji Gokuldas	415 0
Edward Sassoon (30)	193 12
Meyer (12)	111 15
Apollo Mills (As. 4)	2 11 3
India United Ord. (0-13-9)	1 12
India United Defd. (0-2-6)	1 10 3
Madhusudan Mill (15)	180 0
Podar (8)	141 4
Khatau Makanji (5)	198 12
STEEL SHARES	
Tata Steel Ord. (4)	270 0
Tata Steel Defd. (64-15)	1321 4
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (7-8)	142 4
CEMENT	
Associated Cement (6)	132 0
INDUSTRIES	
Burma	282 8
Belapur Sugar (9)	173 12
Shivrajpur Syndicate (1-8)	20 0
Scindia Steam (0-3)	13 7 6
Premier Construction	85 0
Tata Chemical	8 14
Tata Oil (2)	56 8
India Iron (0-12)	22 6
Bengal Steel (0-8-0)	18 6
British India Corp. (0-9)	7 15 6
I. Copper	2 0 6
Wimco	156 4
Alcock	236 4
ELECTRIC SHARES	
Tata Power (25)	1460 0
Andhra Valley (30)	1402 8
Tata Hydro (3)	146 0

CASH SECTION

COTTON MILLS	
Elphinstone Mills (5)	60 0
Phoenix	197 8
Indian Mfg.	4150 0
Kuria	107 8
New City	180 0
Minerva (12)	113 12
Bradbury	392 8
Bharat Mills (2)	46 0
Bharucha Defd. (0-4)	4 13
Mysore Spg. Mills (8)	172 8
Madhavji Dharamsi (0-12)	14 8
Model Mills (12-8)	185 0
Lakshmi Cotton (25)	626 4
Vishnu Cotton (8)	207 0
Sassoon Cotton Mills (0-8)	9 4
Western India (40)	4070 0
Standard (15)	225 0
Sholapur Mills (200)	3300 0
Hindustan Mills (40)	4000 0
Tata Mills (2-4)	52 0
Ahmedabad Advance Old (9)	270 0
Ahmedabad Advance New	198 0
Sassoon Silk (3)	29 8
New Union Mills (0-8)	9 0
Madhusudan B (2-8)	35 0
Srinivas Mills (8)	153 12
Raja Bahadur Poona (4)	78 12
Berar Mills	281 4
Victoria Mills	225 0
New Great New	156 0
ELECTRICS (CASH)	
Ahmedabad Electric (4-8)	121 14
Ahmedabad New	46 4
Surat Electric (2-8)	145 0
Karachi Electric (2)	131 4
Broach (0-5)	....
Ajmer Electricity (0-8)	10 6 5
Amalgamated (0-12)	12-8
Nagpur Electricity (1-12)	26 8
Poona Electric Supply (5)	0 0 0
Bombay Suburban (3) XR	120 0
BANK SHARES	
Imperial Bank of India (35)	1770 0
Imperial Bank of India P.P (8-12)	431 0
Central Bank	81 0
Central Bank New (1-8)	81 8
Bank of Baroda (2-8) XD	132 0
Union (0)	7 1 6
Bank of India (4)	181 4
Devkaran Nanjee Bank (1-8)	45 0
United Commercial (8)	51 4
Jaipur Bank (1-6)	35 8
Hindustan Commercial	26 12
Mysore Bank (8)	365 0
Eastern Bank (0-14-8)	105 0
INSURANCE	
Oriental (125)	5100 0
Empire (10)	625 0
New India (1)	56 0
Jupiter (1-4)	14 4
Vulcan (0-10)	11 6
Indian Mercantile (2)	32 4
Universal (0-4)	11 4
B. I. G. (1)	19 12
Industrial and Prudential	29 8
Neptune	7 0
New Great	25 0
All India General	15 40
RAILWAY SHARES	
G.P. (1-14)	111 4
Pachora Jamner Rly. (2-8)	120 4

MISCELLANEOUS SHARES

Steamer (10)	255 0
Bombay Burma New (5)	103 12
Burma Petrol	1 6 9
Mackenzie (6)	65 0
Port Canning (3)	69 4
Kemp and Co. (30)	405 0
Zandu Pharmacy (7)	150 0
Industrial Invest Trust (3-12) XD	91 8
Dharamsey Chemical (2)	38 0
Mukund Iron	10 0
Dena Trust (0-12)	16 8
Alembic (15)	191 4
Supreme India X.R	
Jam Wire (6)	67 4
Bombay Uganda	60 8
Bombay Motor Cycle	30 0
Indian Cement (1937)	20 0
Walchand Nagar Industries (E. S.)	135 0
Associated Cement New (3)	129 4
United Motor	32 0
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	880 0
Hydary Construction	19 10
Mahmadi Steam	96 0
Gujarat Motor	20 0
Sardar Carbolic X.D	700 0
Harvey Press	310 0
Estrela Batteries	51 0
Manmad Press	120 0
PREFERENCE SHARES	
Tata Steel 1st (5)	191 4
Andhra Valley (7)	1227 8
Tata Power (7-8)	1280 0
Hydro Electric (7)	125 0
Bombay Steamer (6)	308 4
Central India (5)	628 0
Swadeshi Mills	126 4
Vishnu Mills (7)	640 0
Lakshmi Mills	275 0
New Great Mills (5-8)	227 8
Podar Mills (4)	105 0
Shrinivas Mills	98 0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	112 8
Bradbury Mills (7-8)	310 0
Surat Electricity (3-4)	145 0

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, May 23.

2 1/2 per cent	89 8 0
2 1/2 per cent 1950	100 5 0
2 1/2 per cent 1955	99 10 0
2 1/2 per cent 1961	96 8 0
2 3/4 per cent 1960	99 8 0
2 3/4 per cent 1962	99 3 0
2 3/4 per cent 1976	96 10 0
3 per cent non-terminable	98 8 0
3 per cent 1986 Con.	98 6 6
3 per cent 1949-52	100 4 0
3 per cent 1951-54	104 4 0
3 per cent 1953-55	101 8 0
3 per cent 1957	101 1 0
3 per cent 1959-61	100 12 0
3 per cent 1963-65	100 5 0
3 per cent 1966-68	100 1 0
3 per cent 1970-75	100 0 0
3 1/2 per cent 1954-59	104 10 0
4 per cent 1960-70	110 6 0
4 1/2 per cent 1950-55	103 0 0
4 1/2 per cent 1955-60	111 8 0
4 1/2 per cent 1953-58	104 14 0
PROVINCIAL LOANS	
2 3/4 per cent U.P 1961	97 6 0
2 3/4 per cent Madras 1961	97 2 0
3 per cent Bombay 1955	100 12 0
3 per cent Bombay 1958	100 10 0
3 per cent Punjab 1949	99 12 0
3 per cent Madras 1952-53	100 4 0
3 per cent U.P. 1952	100 4 0
3 per cent C.P. 1952	100 4 0
3 per cent N.W.F. 1952	98 0 0
3 per cent U. P. 1961-66	99 14 0
4 per cent B.P.T.	110 12 0
4 per cent B. Municipality 1959	110 8 0
5 per cent B. Municipality	114 0 0
6 per cent B Municipal 1954	115 0 0
3 per cent B. Municipal 1950-60	107 0 0

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

BOMBAY, Monday.

QUOTATIONS AT 2 p.m.

Tata Ordinary	270 0
Tata Defd.	1325 0
Indian Iron	22 6
Steel Corpn. of Bengal	18 6
Bombay Dyeing	971 14
Central India	224 6
Gokak	256 4
Kohinoor	270 10
Simplex	171 8
Swadeshi	282 8
Tata Power	1466 4
Associated Cement	132 8
Belapur	174 6
Bombay Burma (Old)	281 4
Scindia	13 7
Central Bank	81 8
New India	55 12

SUGAR MARKET

BOMBAY, May 23.

The Bombay sugar market was steady today. Following were the closing spot prices per bag excluding sales-tax:—

Standard quality	Rs.	88 8
Medium quality	Rs.	91 12
Bold Grain	Rs.	102 0
May Delivery	Rs.	31 15
August	Rs.	31 12
October	Rs.	31 2
January	Rs.	27 13

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Monday.

The local Produce Market was dull today. There appeared to be a slump in business and an increasing tendency for selling. Groundnut oils were easy owing to lack of mill buying, and ready delivery in this section was quoted as low as Rs. 20. The whole Groundnut section followed suit, and recorded a moderate decline in prices. Linseed continued to rule steady after early easiness.

Following were the quotations when the market closed for the day:—

GROUNDNUTS—	
Khandesh quality	37 12
Coromandal	27 5
Bold Ready	37 0
Bold April-May	25 14
Bold June-July	36 15
CASTORSEEDS—	
Ready	26 8
April-May	30 6
June-July	30 6
GROUNDNUT OILS—	29 11
Local mills	20 10
Ready receipts	20 6
July	20 6
Linseed oil	20 5
Castorseed oil first pressing quality	16 0
Castorseed of commercial quality	16 8

MONEY MARKET

BOMBAY, May 23.

B C Rates T T D D 1-8 15/16 Ready
B C Rates T T D D 1/8 29/32 up to 6 Months
London Banks Selling T T D D 1/8 31/32 Ready
London Banks Selling T T D D 1/8 15/16 up to 6 Months
London Banks Buying T T 1/8 1/32 to 9th Month
London Banks Buying T T 1/8 10th-12th Month
London Banks Buying D D 1/8 1/16 to 4th Month
London Banks Buying D D 1/8 3/32 5th and 6th Month
London Banks Buying D D 1/8 1/8 7th and 9th Month
London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/8 1/8 to 4th Month
London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/8 5/32 5th and 6th Month
London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/8 3/16 7th—9th Month
London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/8 5/32 to 4th Month
London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/8 3/16 5th and 6th Month
London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/8 7/32 7th and 9th Month
New York and Montreal B C Rate T T Rs. 332 1/4.
Banks Selling T T D D Rs. 332 1/4
Banks Buying T T Rs. 330
Banks Buying D D N Y Rs. 328 3/4
Montreal Rs 328 1/2
Banks Buying D D N Y Rs 329
Montreal Rs. 328 3/4 L/C
Paris Banks Selling T T Fcs 8100
Paris Banks Buying T T Fcs 8320
Amsterdam Banks Selling T T Fl. 79
Belgium Banks Selling T T D D Frs. 1305
Java Banks Selling T T D D Gldn. 79
Hongkong Banks Selling T T D D Rs. 83-3/4.
Singapore Banks Selling T T D D Rs. 157
Manila Banks Selling T T D D Rs. 165 1/4

New York/London Cross Rate dol. 4.02 3/4 to 4.03 1/4; London/Afghanistan Cross Rate Afghani Rs 52, 57-63. 43 London/Alexandra Cross Rate Pia. 97 1/4-3/4; London/Amsterdam Cross Rate Fl. 10.68-70; London/Bangkok Cross Rate Tcl 40; London-Belgium Cross Rat Fcs. 176 1/2-3/4; London/Denmark Cross Rate Kr 19.32-36. London/Hongkong Cross Rate Kr 1/3 1/32-1/2-7/8 London/Iran Cross Rate Rl. 128-130; London/Java Cross Rate Fl 10.68-70; London/Lisbon Cross Rate Es 99.80-100.20; London/Manila Cross Rate Pes. 8.09-8.14; London/Montreal Cross Ratio dol. 4.02 3/4-4.03 1/4; London/New York Cross Rate dol. 4-02 3/4-4.03 1/4; London/Oslo Cross Rate Kr. 19.98-20.02; London/Paris Cross Rate Fcs 1096-1098; London-Prague Cross Rate K. 201-202; London/Singapore Cross Rate 2/4 1/16-2/4 3/16; London/Stockholm Cross Rate Kr. 14.47-50; London/Switzerland Cross Rate Fcs 17.34-36.

London Discts 3 Mos 5/8 p c; London Discts 6 Mos 3/4 p c
Reserve: Bank Rate 3 p c; Bank of England Rate 2 p c.
Money:—Call 3/4 pc; 3 Mos 1 p c; 6 Mos 1-1/4 p c; 12 Mos 1-1/2 p c.
Tone:—Easier.

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Monday.

Following were the closing quotations in the local Art Silk Yarn Market today:—

Per case of 200 lbs.

	Rs.	as.	p
150 D. May	705	0	0
150 D. June	719	0	0
120 D. Spot Japan	3	7	6
150 D. Spot Japan	3	9	6
120 Italy	3	4	0
150 Italy	3	8	6

DYES AND CHEMICALS

BOMBAY May 20.

Following were the quotations in the local Dyes and Chemicals Market at the end of the last week:

SAPTHOLS	
CAS	8 4
CBO	13 4
CSW	13 4
CBS	11 4
Fast Scarlet CKRC Base	8-0
Fast Scarlet CKR Base	10 0
Fast Red CB Base	11 8
Fast Red CKCR Base	11 0
Fast Garnet CKGBC Base	3 2
Fast Yellow CGC Base	7 8
Fast Corinth CB Base	7 8
Fast Orange CGC Base	9 12
Fast Orange CKGR Base	7 8
Fast Bordeaux CGP Base	10 8
Fast Bordeauz CGP Salt	6 0
Fast Scarlet CKR Salt	2 12
Fast Blue CB Salt	3 8
DIRECT COLOURS.	
Direct Black Extra	3 8
Direct Green Extra	4 0
Direct Violet Extra	5 4
Direct Yellow 4 GL	11 12
Direct Sky Blue Extra	7 0
Direct Rubin	5 0
Direct Orange Extra	6 8
Direct Brown	4 8
Diazo Black Extra	4 0
Chysophenine Extra	10 4
Benzopurpurine 4 B	4 0
Congo Red Extra	4 0
Tarquoise Blue G	11 8
SULPHUE COLOURS.	
Sulphur Blank 692	1 11
Sulphur Blank 992	1 7
Sulphur Blank HK Grains	1 7
Alizarine 20% Paste	130 0
Alizarine 1000 p.c. Power	7 8
Hydrosulphite of Soda	1 1,6
Bisulphite of Soda	45 0
Turkey Red Oil	45 0
Monopol Napthol Soap	48 0
Soda bi Carb	19 9
Saitric Acid	135 0
Soda Ash Light USA	15 0
Ammonia Bycarb Powder	45 0
Ammonia Chloride	35 0
White Sugar of Lead	105 0
Brown Sugar of Lead	95 0
Tri Sodium Phosphate	55 0
Bleaching Powder	19 0
Mathylene Blue Extra	5 4
Metanil Yellow Elephant	2 8
Metanil Yellow Extra	4 8
Methyl violet Lumps	4 0
Punkaj Magenta MCK Lumps	7 0
Magenia Extra O	8 4
Diamond Green	8 0
Bismark Brown Extra	3 4
Malachite Green Crys	5 8
Chrysodine Extra	4 0
Auramine Extra	5 4
Acid Orange Extra	2 6
Soap Green	18 0
Acid Scarlet	4 0
Rhodamine B Extra 500%	19 0
Kumkum Scarlet	5 0
VAT FAST DYES.	
Vat Blue GCD Powder	38 0
Vat Blue RSN Powder	37 0
Vat Dark Blue BO	25 0
Vat Brilliant Green B 900	30 0
Vat Olive Green B Powder	20 0
Vat Brilliant Green B 2100 Pdr.	85 0
Vat Gray Powder	20 0
Vat Brown	20 0
Vat Magenta B Powder	40 0
Vat Yellow 5 G	40 0
Vat Violet 2R & 2R Powder	60 0
PRINTING COLOURS.	
Printosol CO	16 0
Printosol CO 4 B	14 0
Golden Yellow	60 0
Printosal Green Paste	36 0
Rapid Red	19 0
Orange	17 0
Yellow	17 0
Indigo 60% Grains American	3 9
Indigo 60% Grains 1lb. Pkg.	4 2
CHEMICALS	
Sodium Sulphide American	33 0
Sodium Sulphide Indian small	38 0
Sulphite of Alumina (Pure)	15 0
Aniline Salt	1 1
Bichromate of Potash	150 0
Caustic Soda lb. Pkg.	0 6 6
Cautic Soda 450 lbs. Pkg.	26 8
Acetic Acid	1 0
Formol De Hyde	0 6
Zinc Dust	75 0
Borax Crys	25 0
Nitrite of Soda	40 0

CLEARING HOUSE

Cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending May 20 were as under:—

Number of Cheques: 186815.
Amount of Cheques: Rs. 52,07,80,617-14-3

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, May 23.

MILLS

Ahmedabad Advance 275 76-4
Apollo 2-11-6 2-11-3
B. Dyeing 981-4 68-12 71-4
C. India 225 27 24 26-8 26
Century 250
Finlay 250
Gokak 257-8 56
E. Textiles 193-12
I. U. Defd 1-10-3 1-10 1-10-3
„ Ord 10-13 10-12
Indore 140 41-4
Kohinoor 272 68 70
Meyer 111-14
Morarji 415
Model 180
New Great 141
Simplex 172 70 70-8
Svadeshi 2885 81-8 82-8 82
Vishnu 207-8
Scindia 13-9 13-7 13-8 13-7-6

BANKS

Baroda 132
Central 81 81-8 81
„ A New 81-8
Imperial Old 1770
„ New 431-4
India 181 81-4
U. Commercial 51-4

ELECTRIC

Ahmedabad 121-14
Andhra Valley 1400 2-8
„ Pref 1225 27-8
Suburban 120
Hydro 150
Power 1466-4,70
„ Pref 1295

INSURANCE

B.I.G. 19
New India 55-8 56
Jupiter 14-4
Vulcan 11-4 11-7

STEEL

B. Steel 18-6 18-4 18-6
I. Iron 22-8 22-5
Tata Defd 1335 40 20 27-8 21-4
„ Ord 272 69-8 70 69-8 70
„ IInd Pref 141-12 42-4

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 240 36-4
A.C.C. Old 134 32 34 31-8 32
„ New 130-8 29 29-4
Belapur 174-8 73 75 73-12
B.B. Old 286-4 81-4 82-8 80-10 82-8
„ New 103-2 3-12
„ Petrol 1-5-9
B.I.C. 8 7-15-6
I. Bleaching 148
I. Copper 2-0-6
Kemp 405
P. Const. 85 83-4 85-4 85
„ IInd Pref 102-4
Shivrajpur 20
Tata Chem. 8-14-6 8-14
„ Pref 115-10
„ Oil 56-8
Wimco 156-4 (ex div.)

SPECIAL

Ahmedabad Elec New 46
Walchandnagar A ord 135

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Monday.

The local bullion market ruled steady today with moderate fluctuations.

Forward Silver declined to Rs. 184-3 after opening at Rs. 184-14. Thereafter the price fluctuated between these two levels, and was later steady at Rs. 184-8. Ready Silver was quoted two annas higher.

Forward Gold advanced upto Rs. 117-6 after opening at Rs. 117-2. It was ultimately steady around Rs. 117-4.

Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 75 As the session advanced, Gold ruled firm, whereas Silver indicated an easy tendency. Forward Gold advanced up to Rs. 117-7, whereas Silver dropped to Rs. 183-6 after touching Rs. 185, for want of further support. Following were the closing quotations:

	Rs.	as.	p.
Forward Gold	117	2	0
Ready Gold	117	8	0
Forward Silver	183	8	0
Ready Silver	183	10	0
Sovereign	75	2	0

5 MILLION DOLLARS THROUGH INDIAN SHIPPING

India Govt.'s Earnings For Two Years

BOMBAY, Monday: Indian shipping has earned for the Government of India more than 5,000,000 dollars in less than two years, according to Mr. M. A. Master General Manager of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company. He stated that preference to Indian shipping and chartering of "sterling ships" would enable Government to conserve their dollars resources.

Mr. Master said that a little less than 9,000,000 dollars had been paid by way of freight in 1948 in importing grains from America alone and nearly 5,500,000 dollars by way of freight for importing general cargo like rails and fertilisers, from that country in the same year.

During the first three months of this year, over 4,500,0000 dollars have been paid by way of freight in importing grains alone from America.

INCREASING TONNAGE

Mr. Master said "if prompt action is taken first to increase the national tonnage and to give it preference for importing even a part of this cargo and if all possible avenues of chartering sterling ships even at a little higher cost are fully explored, it is not difficult to imagine how they will enable the Government to conserve their dollar resources at a critical juncture when they have no fight for procuring every single dollar for maintaining national economy".

Mr. Master pointed out that a large and powerful Indian merchant navy was as vital for national economy and national defence as it was essential for increasing the country's invisible changes. "At a time, therefore, when the problem of conserving foreign exchanges and particularly the dollar exchange, had been causing "serious concern" to the Government, their accepted obligations to build up a strong navy of supply should receive particular emphasis and should find immediate and practical expression.

Mr. Master expressed his appreciation of the manner in which the Ministry of Commerce intended to implement its national shipping policy announced in 1947. He said that several lakhs tons of general cargo were being carried on account of Government year after year, apart from he huge quantities of foodgrains aggregating about 3,000,000 tons imported during last year.

"This provided the Government of India with golden opportunity for developing the Indian merchants navy, "Mr. Master said. "What is urgently required at this critical juncture is the establishment of a moreintelligent and active spirit of co-ordination and of co-operation amongst all the Ministries of the Government for finding ways and means of utilising this huge cargo under the control of Government for develpoing the Indian merchant navy"

Mr. Master said that the shipping policy of the Government, therefore, called for "a fresh, vigorous and continuous drive for carrying as large a quantity of Government cargo as possible by Indian ships so that not only can the country make appreciable further progress towards the present target of 2,000,000 tons but India can also conserve its foreign and particularly its dollar resources, which it badly and urgently needs".

MADRAS SHARE MARKET

MADRAS, May 23. (A.P.I.): Following are today's quotations in the Madras Stock Market:

SECURITIES: Government of India Loan three per cent Paper 98, do 1986 98-7, do 1970-75 100. Government of Travancore Loan three per cent 1952-54 101-8, Government of Madras Loan 1960 100-2.

BANKS: Travancore 13-12.

PLANTING: Balmadies 1-13, Blue Mountain 2-6-6, Chembra 4-3, Cochin Malabar 3-7, Devashola 16-14, Midland 3-11, Ouchterlony 4-3, Pullangode -/13-6, Thirumbadi 1-11, T. R. and Co. 4-11 Vaikundam 5-12.

TEXTILES: Buckingham 145, do pref. 193, Cambodia 9-3, Coimbatore C. M. 110-8 do Pioneer 114-8, do Spg. 45-8, Lakshmi 68, Madura 38-9, Mettur 304, Radhakrishna 137, Rajalakshmi 53, Ranga Vilas 51, Travancore Rayons 3-9, Trichinopoly 10-10, Vasanta 99.

MISCELLANEOUS: Andhra Cement 64-8, F.A.C.T. 4-4, India Cement 16-12, Mettur Chem. 5-12, Mysore Chem. Fert 8-4.

Shipping News

IMPORTS

BOMBAY, May 23

S.S. KAMPALA

From MOMBASA—14510 bales cotton

S.S. TALISSE

From NEW YORK—125 drs. mineral culza oil, 62 b/s. Rubber Belting. 15 boxes powder driven machinery. 14 driums aniline dyes.

From NEW ORLEANS—2025 drums lubricating oil, 80 drums fuel oil, 2710 drums diessel oil, 70 drums caustic soda. 250 drums high speed diessel oil, 664 bundles hickory squares, 26 cases diesel engines, 1000 drums mineral oil.

From HOUSTON TEXAS—1349 drums lubricating oil, 100 drums high speed diesel oil, 1000 drums pale spindle oil, 459 diessel fuel oil, 1120 bags flour sulphur, 227 drums diessel oil

EXPORTS

BY AIR TO KARACHI

130 bkts. betel leaves—M. N. Thaker.

S.S. OBRA

To SUEZ—79 bkts. tamarind—Vasant Export Agency.

To ANTWERP—500 bales cotton raw—N. Nagsee & Co., 6000 bales cotton raw—Jivandas Nadha & Co.

To ADEN—30 bags pepper—P. Jethabhai, 30 bags pepper—M. Jethabhai. 25 bags turmeric, 48 bags dry ginger—M. Vandravan.

To LONDON—59 cases bristles—K. F Kotwal & Sons, Kanpur, 1819 bags crushed bones,—J. J. Rahimtoola & Co., 198 bags pepper—B. Ram Singh.

S.S. C/O CHELMSFORD

To MONTREAL—30 bags seeds—R. Ramsingh.

S.S. STAR ARCTURUS

To KOBE: 500 bales cotton raw—International Textile Traders, 500 bales cotton raw—Ashok Exporter and Importers, 400 bales cotton raw—N. Nagsee and Co., 300 bales cotton raw—Dalmia and Co., Ltd., 500 bales cotton raw—S. R. Tulshan and Co.

S.S. STAR BETELGUESE

To COLOMBO: 45 bags fennel seeds, 50 bags corriander seeds—Indo Overseas Export Co., 50 bags corriander seeds—M. A. Pillai.

S.S. FAKIRA

TO KARACHI: 25 bags tamarind 25 bags fennel seeds—A. H. Abdulla, 100 bags Tamarind—H. M. H. Adamji, 206 bags Turmeric—H. M. H. Peermohamed,900 bags dry chillies—H. E. Noormohamed and Co., 50 bags dry chillies Haji Suleman Oomar Sons.

To CHITTAGONG: 545 bales cotton piecegoods—The Madhu-Sudan Mills Ltd.

S.S. JALA USHA

To LIVERPOOL: 939 bags Myrobolams—C. Jivanlal and Co.

To KARACHI: 200 pkgs. fresh fruits —I. Chunilal, 200 pkgs. betel leaves—A. Alimahomed, 500 pkgs. betel leaves—L. Becharlal.

To ANTWERP: 110 bales cotton waste—Edward T. Robertson and Son, 310 bales cotton raw—Bombay Cotton Export Import Co., 3301 bags linseed—Cotton Agents Ltd., 5401 bags linseed—Indian Produce Co. Ltd.

S.S. TARANTIA

To LIVERPOOL 200 bales cotton waste—Manubhai Narotamdas and Co 125 bales cotton waste—Edward T. Robertson and Son, 200 bales cotton waste—Barat Bros and Co.

S.S DWARKA

To BAHREIN: 93 bags empty glass bottles—All India Glass Works, 52 bags empty glass bottles—N. Chimanlal and Co.

To KUWAIT: 40 jottas soap—Amrat Soap Factory Ltd.

To KARACHI: 200 bags fresh fruits —I. Chunilal.

S.S. CEYLON

To SWITZERLAND:
3409 Bags Linseed— Premji Muridas & Co.

To OSLO:
6300 Bags—Groundnuts— Kilachand Devchand and Co.

To ANTWERP:
105 Bales—Cotton Waste— Barot Bros. and Co.

To HUMBURG:
55 Bales Cotton Waste —Manubhai Narotamdua and Co. 61 Bales Cotton Waste Sapt Textile Products (India) Ltd.

To COPENHAGEN:
55 Bales Cotton Waste Sapt Textile Products (India) Ltd.

To GOTHENBURG:
25 Bales Cotton Waste—Edward T. Robertson and Son.

S. S. HOEGH SILVERSTR

To NEW YORK:
100 Bales Cotton Waste C. Damodar and Co. 1218 Bags Myrabollams—Premji Huridas and Co. 200 Bags Drugs Mls. Krisnakapoor and Co.

S.S. SONAVALI

To KARACHI:
50 c|s DDT Insecticide —Progressive Chemical Corp. Ltd. 35 Bags Drugs; 15 Bags Tamarind; 25 Bags Turmeric; 10 Bags Fennel Seeds— A.S.M. Esmail.

Control Of Forward Contracts

COUNTRY-WIDE LEGISLATION

BOMBAY, Monday.

A Bill along the lines of the Bombay Forward Contracts Central Act of 1947 but covering the whole of India is likely to be introduced before the Dominion Parliament at an early date for the purpose of regulating the conduct of business in the share markets of India.

It will be remembered that the move was first initiated at the time when Mr. Shanmukham Chetty was the Finance Minister. Consultations had taken place between officials of the Finance Ministry and the Reserve Bank of India on the one hand and representatives of share markets on the other.

But after Dr. John Matthai took over the portfolio of Finance, the move was dropped because the new Finance Minister felt that considering the need to build up confidence in the business community, the time was inopportune to introduce any such legislation. But when Dr. Matthai was in Bombay last, Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, Fresident of the Bombay Native Share Brokers' Association, suggested that this might pehaps be the most appropriate time for introducing any regulative legislation. Markets were almost at a standstill and the possibilities of fluctuations and large upsets as a result of any legislation was at its minimum. Once life returned to the markets, they would not take to regulation so kindly nor submit so easily. The present slump should be used to introduce the legislation so that the markets could adjust themselves to regulation with the least possible disturbance.

In the light of this line of thought which the Finance Minister seems to have accepted, it is understood that the move to have a regulation legislation has now been revived.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

CALCUTTA, May 23.

The Stock Exchange opened steady but eased off slightly as the day progressed and closed easier.

Following are today's final transactions upto 2-30 p.m.:

GOVT. SECURITIES: Three percent India Govt. Loan 1986 98/7/6, three percent loan 1963-65 100/3, three percena loan 1966-68 101/1, three percent loan 1970-75 99/14.

BANKS: Hindustan Commercial 22, Imperial fully paid 1,745.

COTTONS: Benares cotton and silk 4/15, Cawnpore Textiles 9/7, Elgin Mills ordy. 16/8, New Victoria ord. 2/1, do. pref. 4/8.

COALS: Bengal 410, Borrea 16/4, Burrakur ord. 11, do pref. 142/8, do second pref. 9/12, Central India 5/1, Jainy Central 1/13, Kuardi 6, Nazira 6/10, Sendra 9/4, Western Bengal 4/1.

JUTES: Auckland second pref. 101, Fort Gloster second pref. 117/8, Lawrence pref. 142/8.

MININGS: Burma Corp. 2/10, Consolidated Tin -/15/-, Indian Copper Corp. 2/1, Tavoy Tin -/10/-.

ENGINEERING: Braithwaites 7, Burn and Co. ordy. 214, Indian Iron and Steel ordy. 22/6, Saran Engineering 7/12, Steel Corp. of Bengal ordy. 18/6, do. pref. 123.

MISCELLANEOUS: Assam Bengal Cement 6/9, Dalmia Cement ordy. 7/14 Reliance Firebricks 15/4, Sone Valley Cement 5/9, Calcutta Electric 16/2 New Asiatic Insurance 4/4, British India Corp. 7/15, F. and C. Osler pref 60, National Tobacco preference 98, P. B. Petrol 1/6, India Paper Pulp 138, Orient Paper pref. 103, Shree Gopal Paper 9/14, Star Paper 5/8, Titaghur Paper 30/12, Assam Saw Mills 6-10, India Steamship 6/7.

SUGARS Carews 7/9, Darbhanga 9/6 United Provinces Sugar 10/8. New Savan 7/2.

TEAS: Baitakhal 2/13, Huldibari 23/8, Moheema 6/2. New Terai 12/12 Tezpore 19/6.—(A.P.I.).

Saurashtra Market Quotation

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, May 23.

Rajkot Silver Ashad 182-15, Wadhwan Cotton Jeth 28-13, Wadhwan Sugar Jeth 15-4.

Ahmedabad Share Market

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, May 23.

Share market ruled easy particularly in Calico while other shares were quiet. Calico today was quoted ex right

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON JULY.
NEW YORK, May 23.

Previous Closing	32.57
Today's Opening	32.56
Difference	—1
Today's Closing	32.51
Difference	—6

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
NEW YORK, May 23.

Opening Stock Exchange:—
Anaconda Copper mining dol. 28-3/8.
General Motors dol. 57.
U. S. Steel Common dol. 65-1/4.
Preference dol. 132-5/8.—(PTI Reuter).

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Easier Tendency

LONDON, May 23. (PTI-Reuter): Small losses were widespread in London Stock Exchange today. A fall in Great Britain's exports during April and the threat of rail strike combined to create hesitancy in all sections. Small selling found dealers unwilling buyers particularly in leaders of miscellaneous industrials, textiles and tobaccos.

British Government securities moved lower by one-sixteenth per cent and there were many declines among oils, Anglo lost one-enghth at eight and three-sixteenths.

Unsettled conditions in Berlin as a result of the rail strike brought a in a few sellers of German bonds. Prices were fractionally lower of the day.

A feature of the foreign railway market was the fall of twelve points in San Paulo ordinary stock at one-five-two. Dealers were disappointed with capital repayment plan. Only five-zero per cent of ordinary capital is to be returned directors state. They are of opinion that this is the maximum amount the company is in position to pay at present time.

Interest in South African minings was small and prices were easier. Johannesburg exchange will be closed today.

LAST QUOTATIONS.
BOMBAY, May 23.

	Rs. As.
Silver Jeth	183 12
Gold Jeth	117 2
Silver Bullion	183 14
Silver Mint	184 0
Silver Ready	117 4
Sovereign	74 12

EXPECTATION:
Cotton Jarila May 626 8

Calicut Market

(From Our Correspondent.)
CALICUT, May 23.

Coiryarn Beyporo 135-145, Quilandy 145-155, Fibre Garbled 85, Ungarbled 75, Coconuts Raw 160-161, Dry 185-192-8, Coconut Oil 555, Copra Office 385, Dilpasand 400, Madrasnottam 450, Pepper Wynaad 1730, Country 1715, Dry Ginger Chernad 700, Ernad 700, Coffee Robusta 162-8, Timber Pali 65-70, Junglewood 30-35, Vellapine 56-70, Benteak 45-52, Teak 90-120, Mango 3-2-3-4, Teak 18-22-8, Rosewood 18-22-8.

NEWS BRIEFS

PARIS, May 23. (PTI-Reuter): Members of the Vietminh (Indo-Chinese Autonomist) Party are reported to have set fire to Cholon, Sai Ona Chinese quarter, last night, destroying 800 54-2 huts, according to Agence France Presse.

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HONOLULU (Hawaii), May 23. (U.P.I.): An East-West Philosophers' Conference will be held at the University of Hawaii from June 20 to 29. The Conference will deal with philosophical subjects designed to further philosophical comprehension and perspective which will aid synthesis of the philosophical ideas of the East and West.

* * *

TOKYO, May 23, (U.P.A.): The Furuyawa Electric Company announced today that it had beaten competition from 15 large cable making companies of the United States, Britain, the Netherlands and other countries and won a dol. 2,000,000 contract with the Indian Government.

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LAHORE, May 23. (PTI-Reuter): Indian Nationals visiting Pakistan for their property affairs are advised to bring enough money by bank drafts, says a Press Note issued by the Indian Deputy High Commissioner's office here.

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CALCUTTA, May 23, (A.P.I.): A fire on the 5,200 tons Greek cargo vessel S.S. "Olympos", lying in Calcutta port, was controlled early this morning after five fire floats had fought it for five hours.

* * *

SRINAGAR, May 23, (A.P.I.): The Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir State has been appointed ex-officio pro-Chancellor of the Kashmir University, according to an amendment made in the Jammu and Kashmir University Act. He will preside at convocations of the University in the absence of the Chancellor.

* * *

CALCUTTA, May 23, (A.P.I.): The Director of Textiles, West Bengal, has ordered that all Indian mill-made cloth manufactured before August, 1948, shall be sold without cloth ration coupons and without any restrictions as to quantity. All such sales should be completed by May 31, 1949.

* * *

NEW DELHI, May 23, (A.P.I.): The Government of India has decided to refer to the Tariff Board an application for protection received from the Soda Ash Industry, says a Press Note issued by the Commerce Ministry.

MADRAS NEWSLETTER:

Firka Development Scheme Becoming Popular

VILLAGERS ENTHUSIASTIC

(From Our Correspondent)
MADRAS, (By Air Mail).

THE Madras Government's Firka Development scheme has been subjected to a good deal of adverse criticism during the last session of the Madras Legislature. It was attacked on the ground that it was all a flop and that the money set apart for the work is being wasted.

But a substantially different picture of the working of that scheme was presented by Mr. G. Ramachandran, who had been deputed by the Madras Government to conduct an enquiry into its working and make a report. Mr. Ramachandran, who is a prominent constructive worker in Madras, recently toured a number of firkas selected for development under the scheme.

In the course of a press interview he testified to the amazing amount of enthusiasm among the villagers for the development work that is going on under the scheme. The villagers realise that the scheme is intended mainly for their benefit. He visited four typical firkas, Thirumangalam, Trivellore, Avanashi and Pialadam, one of which, Avanashi, is what is known as an intensive khadi development centre.

Self-sufficiency of the villages in respect of food and cloth is one of the aspects of the scheme, and on that subject, Mr. Ramachandran stated that it would take three to four years to make the firkas self-sufficient with regard to cloth. There is considerable production of Khadi in Avanashi, but the demand for it is limited because of the price factor and because there is free import of cheaper mill cloth into the firka. If the latter is stopped, the demand for the former would increase.

While emphasising the fact that development work in the firkas is more or less identical with Congress constructive work, Mr. Ramachandran said that the main difference between the two was that while Congress work is being carried on under non-official auspices, firka development is being conducted under official auspices. This feature of the scheme is welcomed by the village people because the idea of Government officials, Congressmen and other constructive workers co-operating with one another appeals to them.

Items Of Reconstruction

Among various items of reconstruction undertaken in the firkas by the staff attached to the Firka Development Department are promotion of village sanitation and drainage, manufacture of compost manure, distribution of good seed for agricultural purposes, repair of minor irrigation works and supply of agricultural implements. These activities are all undertaken in a co-operative spirit and on a co-operative basis, each villager contributing in the shape of money or labour and the Government making in their turn a contribution of a fixed proportion of the cost incurred and supplying the necessary advice by making available the services of overseers and engineers.

The work has now come to stay, said Mr. Ramachandran, but there is need for greater co-ordination of the activities of the various departments of Government, such as Public Health, Education, Public Works, Medical and Revenue, if the scheme is to make rapid progress.

He hoped that it would not be scrapped by the Government, but that on the other hand it would be extended throughout the province. Mr. Ramchandran suuggsted that when the village Panchayats in Madras were reorganise i and reformed under the legislation now on the anvil rural development work can be handed over to them.

It may be stated here that the Madras Government, during the Prakasam Ministry (1946-47) days, set apart a sum of Rs. three crores for firka development work and that one firka in each district in the Province had been selected for intensive development work under the scheme, the objective being to make the firka self-sufficient in regard to food and cloth. Work in different firkas is in different stages of progress and covers about 1,500 villages. A sum of Rs. 20 lakhs has been spent so far, the Government of India making a contribution of about Rs. 10 lakhs.

Media Of Instruction

An important change in the educational policy of the Madras Government in respect of the medium of instruction in secondary schools has been recommended by a Cabinet Sub-Committee of the Madras Government. The change pertains to two points.

One is that in multi-lingual and bilingual areas in the Madras Province, of which the Madras city is a conspicuous example, while the medium of instruction would be the regional language of the area concerned, provision should also be made for teaching in the mother-tongue of the pupils, if it happens to be different from the regional language, provided there are ten boys in a class who want such provision should be made.

Even in classes in which the number of such pupils is less than ten, if they desire to receive instruction in the mother tongue, provision should be made for it. But the cost of running an uneconomic class of this kind would be made good to the management by the Government.

The second change concerns the teaching of English and Hindustani in Secondary schools. During the regime of the Ramaswami Reddiar Ministry, it was decided that English teaching should begin in Form II only and Hindustani teaching in Form I. Now the order has been reversed and it is proposed to commence instruction in English in Form I and Hindustani in Form II.

It is also proposed that Hindustani should be taught in the Roman script or the script of the regional language concerned. It is obvious that this latter proposal is a concession to those who have been opposing the teaching of Hindustani in South India schools.

While the change in respect of teaching of English is welcomed, it is considered a novel suggestion that Hindustani should be taught in the regional language script or the Roman script. Supposing the Constituent Assembly decides in favour of Hindi in Devnagiri or Urdu scripts, as the national language, the Madras Government's proposal will be inconsistent with it and will have to be modified again.

There is no doubt that it will turn out to be a handicap to those who had learnt Hindustani in the Roman script or the regional language script if either the Devanagari or the Urdu script is decided upon as the all-India script for the teaching of the national language.

The provision for teaching the mother tongue of the pupils in multilingual areas will be applicable mainly to the city of Madras, where we have Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Kanarese and Hindi speaking populations. The Government announced last year that Tamil is the regional language for Madras and that it should be the medium of instruction in city schools, and it happened that as a result thereof, teaching in Telugu and other local languages was stopped in a number of schools in the city causing a lot of hardship to the linguistic sections concerned and leading to a big agitation by them against the decision. The change presently recommended, if approved by the Government, will come as a relief to them.

Advertisement Tax To Go?

The Madras Government are likely to abandon their proposal to impose a tax on newspaper advertisements, as mentioned by Mr. Gopala Reddi, Finance Minister, in his Budget speech last March. This tax has been vigorously opposed by the newspapers in the Province and a resolution opposing it was adopted at the South India Journalists' Conference and later on by the A. I. Newspaper Editors' Conference.

The point of view of the newspaper editors is that in Madras a Sales Tax is already imposed on the sale of newspapers which they cannot transfer to the readers, and that imposition of a further tax on advertisements would involve double taxation. Further the advertisement tax will hit some of the smaller papers, and especially new ones, hard and will reduce their income and consequently their scope of usefulness at a time when the press has a great duty to perform in educating the masses of the people on their responsibilities under the new constitution.

Then again, it will work out as a tax on knowledge, because as a result of the tax, many vernacular journals may have to curtail their sizes or close down and may thus be constrained to give up their service to the people. The Madras Government have not provided an estimate of the amount of the yield of the proposed tax; but it cannot be considerable.

They seem to have realised now that no purpose will be served by proceeding with its imposition and gratuitously incurring the opposition of the press, which has on the whole been co-operative and helpful to them. If the proposal is abandoned in response to the viewpoints of the newspaper interests, it will be a wise decision on which the Government deserve to be congratulated.

Ministerial Situation

There are no fresh developments to report on the ministerial front in Madras. Talk of Ministry expansion has almost subsided. The only thing that reminds the public about ministerial affairs is the reference in certain journals to the "charges" against the Ministers in the Omandur Cabinet by some M.L.As, which Mr. Kumaraswami Raja, the Premier, dismissed in the course of an interview as mere "allegations", which have yet to be proved.

He declared that either the Ministry or the Government as such have no concern with them, and it is for the Parliamentary Board to decide what should be done in the matter and how the allegations should be disposed off.

Meanwhile the statement made by a ministerial spokesman, that Dr. Rajendra Prasad, when Congress President, had gone into the charges and found after the preliminary enquiry that further action on them was not necessary, has been in a way contradicted by Dr. Rajendra Prasad himself.

In the course of a press interview he said: "I did not go into the charges. I referred them to the Ministers concerned. The Ministers sent in their replies. When the papers were received I could not go into them because I was ill. I then ceased to be Congress President.

So it is now evident that the one-year old "charges" or "allegations" as they are differently characterised by different parties, have remained uninvestigated by any competent authority so far. If there is to be an enquiry now, it will have to be a full enquiry besides being a fresh enquiry.

The opinion among the general public is crystallising that its serves no purpose to keep the position nebulous in this regard, because so long as there is no suitable action by the Congress Parliamentary Board in regard to the matter, the allegations will persistently be repeated and the public will continue to believe that there is something mysterious behind the delay in causing an enquiry. The atmosphere should be cleared of the element of suspnsee as soon as possible.

C.R.—Naicker Meeting

The recent meeting at Tiruvannamalai between H. E. Mr. C. Rajagopalachari and Mr. E. V. Ramaswami Naicker, is another event with which a certain amount of mystery is being associated. C. R. described the meeting as a meeting between old friends and co-workers but others are inclined to read more than that into it.

They feel that some important matters, which may lead to a reorientation of the activities of the Dravidian Federation of whwich Mr. Naicker is the leader, will result from the talks. Mr. Kalyanasundaram Mudaliar, a former Congressman and now a labour leader, for instance, says in a statement that he "has great hopes of a new era dawning, in which the existing differences and discords in Tamil Nad will vanish.

The real significance of the conversation will be known only in course of time. The problems of social inequalities in South India, he feels, will be solved soon and the seeds of social equality will be sown, "which will bear fruit and influence in the North". All this is vague, but if the meeting at Tiruvannamalai leads in some way to a change in the rabid sectarian propaganda carried on by the Dravidian Federation, it will have served some useful purpose indeed.

DR. PATTABHI STUDYING SOME RESOLUTION AT THE A.I.C.C. SESSION.

INDIAN LABOUR YEAR BOOK

A Mine Of Information

NEW DELHI, May 23.

The second issue of the Indian Labour Year Book, 1947-48, prepared by the Labour Bureau of the Government of India, is a mine of information and factual and statistical matters.

The Year Book comprises 14 chapters and five appendices. The chpter on employment gives serial statistics of employment in the various sectors of industry and also contains sections on migration, absenteeism and recruitment and training.

The treatise on labour legislation gives a short historical background and the main provisions of each of the labour laws in force. The subject of wages has been exhaustively treated with reference to the previaling systems of wage payment and the wages and earnings in the principal industries.

Other important subjects dealt with are: labour administration (Central, Provincial and Indian States); industrial relations; cost and standard of living; health and safety; education, housing and welfare; agricultural labour; Indian labour overseas; India and the I.L.O. etc.

Some of the new features of the 1947-48 Year Book are: a classified summary of important awards, decisions and recommendations of adjudicators, etc., in regard to industrial disputes, names and designations of officers in Provinces and States connected with labour administration and a selected bibliography of publications of labour interest. The list of employers' and workers' organisations has been brought up-to-date to facilitate reference. An index is also given at the end.

The Year Book which is priced at Rs. 5-12-0 or 9 sh. can be had from the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi.

Mavlankar On Duty Of Ayurvedic Physicians

KOLHAPUR, May 22, (API):—Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, Speaker of the Indian Constituent Assembly, inaugurating the fifth session of the Maharashtra Vaidya Parishad here this morning, said that Ayurvedic physicians had a great duty to perform today, namely the promotion of the health of the common man in the country. He exhorted them to "give up old conservative habits and like other doctors freely come out and attend to the patients". Research in Ayurvedic shastra should also be taken up, he added.

Stating that there was ample scope for the Ayurvedic physicians in free India, Mr. Mavlankar said: "Once you advance and win over the people by more quick and efficient service, the Government which is but the people's Government will surely come to your help".

Famils Murdered In Malaya

SINGAPORE, May 23, (PTI):—An Indian woman estate labourer was found tied to a tree with her throat cut, in one of the states at Jeransong in Pahang (Central Malaya) two days ago, cables N. Rajmani, Press Trust of India correspondent.

A police communique disclosing this said today, that another Indian woman and her husband were also found shot dead inside a house.

Giving details of the three Tamils killed by bandits on Friday last (reported on Saturday) the communique stated that two bandit gangs had entered the estate about the evening. Seizing a Tamil girl, the first gang took her away. Her body was later found tied to a tree with her throat cut.

The second gang asked for the Indian mandore (headman) of the estate. The person whom they asked admitted that he was himself the headman, on which he was taken inside the house. The headman's wife tried to seize a carbine from one of the bandits. Both the woman and her husband were shot dead, and the bandit escaped into the jungle after exchanging shots with security forces:

AFGHANS MAY SEEK U. N. OR BRITISH INTERVENTION

NEW YORK, May 23 (PTI-Reuter)—Afghanistan "will ask Great Britain and, if that fails, possibly the United Nations Security Council to intervene in her explosive dispute with Pakistan over the so called free tribal area", said a Kabul despatch from Rober Trumbull published in the "New York Times".

The despatch dated May 21, added, "Either course, outlined by High Afghan officials in interviews here, will call international attention to a spirited nation that, until recently, was a secret kingdom of restless tribes and nomads, but that now visualizes an important role for itself as a buffer between the ideologies of its neighbours, although it is only now struggling into 20th century development.

RESULTS OF S.S.C. EXAM TO BE ANNOUNCED ON JUNE 6th

POONA, May 23 (API): The results of the Secondary School Certificate Examination held in March last will be declared at 5 a.m. on Monday, June 6, announces the Secretary of the S.S.C. Examination Board.

PARIS, May 22 (PTI-Reuter): M. Gustav Dupeyron, 55-year-old husband of Madame Andree Dupeyron, France's "flying grandmother", reported missing this afternoon on a flight from Teheran to Bushire, left Paris tonight

Search For Prime Minister For Indo-China

DALAT (Cochin China), May 22 (PTI-Reuter): Ngo Dinh Diem Catholic Nationalist Leader with two million followers, who is regarded here as a likely candidate for the post of Prime Minister in an eventual Cabinet to be formed by ex-Emperor Bao Dai, was received by Bao Dai today.

This first talk between the two men lasted 50 minutes. Ngo Dinh Diem recently denied that he was in line for the premiership, but the fact that he had not taken part in previous post-war Viet-Nam administrations and his close contact with Catholic fighting with the Viet-Minh (Autonomist Resistance) movement have been regarded here as making him a strong candidate.

Bao Dai, himself a Buddhist, created a sensation when in 1933 he married an Annamite Christian girl who was staying with him in Paris. A dispensation was obtained from the Pope.

A second candidate for the post of Prime Minister was thought to be Prince Buu Loc, Bao Dai's Private Secretary.

Bao Dai, official "intermediary" in Indo-China since he signed the French-Viet-Nam treaty with French President Vincent Auriol on March 8 last, has been at Dalat since his return to Viet-Nam.

Following today's abrogation by the French National Assembly of Cochin-China's colonial status, Bao Dai was expected to leave shortly for Saigon Cochin China, largest city and main port of Indo-China.

(The abrogation of colonial status permits the incorporation of Cochin China in the new Viet Nam State. Bao Dai had made this incorporation a condition of his taking power in Indo-China).

Envoys of Bao Dai have left Dalat to contact Viet-Nam leaders and also the Central Viet Nam organisation presided over by Doctor Ho Chi Minh, it was stated yesterday.

India's Portia

LONDON, May 23, (U.P.I.): India's Portia, Miss Kamila Tyabji, has taken several cases to the Privy Council, the highest court of the Commonwealth, since she first appeared there a year ago. One of them was a murder case.

In addition to working at her practice, Miss Tyabji is writing a book on Mahomedan law, which is to be her thesis for a doctor's degree at Oxford.

In court, Miss Tyabji wears formal gown. At other times she wears sari. Her hobby is watching cricket.

"Begar" Abolished In Hyderabad

HYDERABAD, May 23 (API).—"Begar" or "Vetti" (forced labour) has been abolished in the Hyderabad State.

Announcing this a Government press note said the Government was of the opinion that there was no justification for the practice of requisitioning of personal service, means of transport, etc., with or without payment by Government servants or other influential persons.

Warning From Nowhere

WALTHAMSTOW, ESSEX. PTI-Reuter): A coal agent working in his office here suddenly had a mental picture of his two-year-old nephew and a premonition that something was wrong with the child.

He tried to dismiss it as foolish, eventually he hurried to his nephew's but the feeling was so strong that home. He found the boy lying on the floor seriously burned. The story of the premonition was told at an death inquest on the child, John William Hooper, on whom a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

SUCCESSFUL WORKING OF NEW COMMONWEALTH

Mr. S. K. Patil's Plea For Proper Understanding

LONDON, May 23, (PTI-Reuter):

MR. S. K. PATIL, Mayor of Bombay, said to-day that 90 per cent of the people of India were behind Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, in the happy understanding established recently at the Comonwealth Conference.

Mr. Patil was speaking at a luncheon given in his honour by the Indian Journalists Association which was attended by Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, High Commissioner for India, the Mayor of Islington (a North London Borough) and Mr. Regionald Sorensen, Member of Parliament.

Mr. Patil said that the atmosphere in which the Commonwealth agreement was reached was a happy augury of the future relations between India and Britain.

"We in India have much to learn from England, but may I tell my British friends that Britain also has a good deal to learn from India, to make the new Commonwealth a success?" said Mr. Patil.

"The past is forgotten and we are starting with a clean slate and I believe the agreement will lead the two countries to closer and more cordial relations in future," he added.

WHERE DEMOCRACY LIES

Mr. A. E. Smith, Mayor of Islington, endorsed Mr. Patil's views that a democratic Government could only succeed it was rooted in a strong local self-Government. He said that if he had his way he would insist that every Member of Parliament should go through a Borough Council for at least three years.

Mr. A. P. Sabavala, a former Mayor of Bombay, said that the graceful way in which Britain quit India was really an asset in that she had been able to retain the friendship of India.

Mr. Sunder Kabadi, President of the Association, welcomed Mr. Patil and other guests.

Visual Education In Mysore

TRIAL AT 18 CENTRES

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, (By Mail): Realising the importance films play as an effective means of instruction to pupils studying in middle and high schools in the State, the Government of Mysore, have sanctioned with effect from 1948-49 the proposals of the Director of Public Instruction for the introduction of the Visual Education Scheme in 18 centres in the State at a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 1,25,000 and a recurring cost of Rs. 51,5000.

The Government have further directed that 18 centres may be selected every year for a period of ten years from 1949-50, Government contributing the non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 1,25,000 and recurring expenditure being met from the levy of fees at Rs. 1-8-0 for High School students and at annas twelve for Middle school students per annum.

The activities of each Centre will be extended to the schools in the locality for the present, about 3,000 pupils being brought under the scheme at each Unit.

One hundred and eighty films will be purchased at a cost of Rs. 49,500 to serve the 18 centres at ten films yer centre. These films will not only be of general interest but also of instructional value and every pupil, by a process of ratation, will be enabled to see 20 films in four shows per month. Every pupil will not only be able to see the film, bpt will also hear short talks on the subject matter of the film given by the teachers later on, so as to explain doubts and difficulties.

The Government have set apart a sum of Rs. 27,500 in the recurring expenditure for the purchae annually of 100 additional films.

The film incdluded under the Visual Education Scheme will also be used for Adult Education and Rural Development Programmes of the State Government.

STATES POLICY.

Mr. V. P. Menon, Advisor, States Ministry, Government of India, who arrived here on Thursday in an informal chat with pressmen said that the policy adopted by the India Government regarding States did stand unaltered and was clear cut.

He did not feel that the question of States disagreeing with the policy of the Indian Government would arise at all. So far, he pointed out, he had not come across any disagreement with the Government of India policy.

Questioned about the fiscal integration as applied to Mysore, Mr. Menon said he would entirely leave it to Mysore Government to act.

Mr. Menon pleaded for developing an All-India outlook in all matters with the object of consolidating the country and eventually stabilising the Centre. However, he visualised the prospect of a greater India after a decade or two. He was quite confident that India, poor as she was at present, would pull up and progress on principles laid down by Mahatma Gandhi. He was glad to note that the Government of India was to a considerable extent successful in implementing Gandhiji's ideals.

Asked about the future of Coorg, Mr. Menon replied, "Have patience."

COCONUT TALKS.

The three-day session of the Indian Central Coconut Committee, which concluded here on Thursday under the chairmanship of Sir Datar Singh, Vice-Chairman, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, withdrew the proposal to request the Government of India for levying cess on eible copra.

The Committee decided that the new system of drying copra in hot kilns as used in Ceylon should be tried and for this snactioned a grant of Rs. 12,000 to co-operative societies in Madras Prfovince.

The Committee has suggested to steam ship companies for reduction of freight on copra in the West Coast of the country.

It was decided to circularise the scheme of standard specification to industrialists for eliciting their opinions. The scheme has been prepared as no standard exists at present.

The Committee sanctioned all the schemes for starting coconut nurseries in important Provinces and States since it felt that coconut production must be increased to meet the demand.

Sir Datar Singh met the Dewan, Finance and Agriculture Ministers of the State and discussed with them the starting of dairy scheme early at Hessarghatta, near Bangalore, which he visited earlier. Sir Datar Singh has also stressed the need for encouraging poultry scheme at Hessarghatta.

The Silver Jubilee celebartions of the Indian Dairy Research Institute, Bangalore, will be held on June 25 and 26. Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Minister for Food and Agriculture, Government of India, will inaugurate the celebrations. Sir Dtar Singh, Vice-Chairman, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, will also attend.

COMMONWEALTH DEFENCE

Australia To Play Important Role In Pacific Area

CANBERRA, May 23. (PTI-Reuter):— Mr. John Dedman, Australian Defence Minister, said today that Australia would play a more important part in commonwealth defence than before the war, and particularly in the pacific area. He was commenting on a statement in the Soviet army newspaper, Red Star, that Australia was prepared to become a pacific arsenal of the Anglo-American bloc". The Australian opposition parties were continually asserting that the Government was not doing enough to fight Communism, Mr. Dedman said. Russia, on the other hand, was criticising Australia for striving for a Pacific Pact to prevent the growth of Communism in the east.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B. 1065

CITY'S PLAGUE SPOT AND FORGOTTEN FRONTIER REGION ★ *HOW BOMBAY LIVES*

Where Man Is Driven Beyond A Decent Social Life

BOUNDED by the Mahim creek in the north, the G.I.P. Railway main line in the East and by the G.I.P. harbour branch in the south and west is a forgotten region beyond the pale of Bombay's Municipal civilisation.

Half this area of about 280 acres is criss-crossed by the backwaters of the Mahim creek or is just waste land. The other half is occupied by stinking, ramshackle factories; dingy, unbelievably crowded improvised huts and shelters, strewn in a chaotic fashion, along narrow, dirty, winding, ill-lighted streets.

This area is divided into five regions, namely, Dharavi village, Koliwada, Kalakilla, Kumbarwada and the Matunga Labour camp.

The rest of Bombay knows little of this, its frontier region, except when a more than usually bloody fued attracts police firing parties or when the place is devastated by the scourge of fire or disease.

It also gets into the limelight when some fashionable social worker on his or her errand of pity or some news reporter in search of copy penetrate into the forbidding regions and doles out some grim and gruesome yarns of life and conditions there.

General view of Dharavi, with huts clustering round a dirty pool, the backwash of the creek.

Conditions of work are as foul as conditions of life. This is a scene from Kumbharwada, with the clay pit vividly in the foreground. The men sweeping are social workers. But such visitations are few and far between.

Conditions of living rival conditions of work in foulness. Here is an inside view of a hut with all manner of articles piled up in confusion. The woman, too old for work sits patiently slicing betel nuts.

Nobody knows exactly how many people live here. Three years ago two social researchers, Mr. A. G. Nagaraj and Mrs. Kusum Joshi conducted a survey on behalf of the Tata School of Social studies. They estimated that the density of population in this area was 127 per acre. But that estimate must be very much out of date. They also found that the death rate and infant mortality was highest in this area.

A large number of people here, as elsewhere are factory workers. But the area has the peculiar distinction of running its own industry. There are tanning factories and leather factories at Dharavi, which add to the dirt and stink. Khumbarwada, as its name suggests, makes pots. Besides in their homes, the residents, make coir rope and palm ropes and other commodities.

There are peculiar aspects to the foulness of Dharavi. Hundreds of people sleep in the streets here in mud, dirt and the all pervading smell of animal skins. But sleeping under the sky is nothing new in Bombay. But in Dharavi there are no such things as streets. The space between the house is often at once a drain, a rubbish heap and a footpath.

The Municipality, has, of course, a plan for rebuilding Dharavi. But there is only one simple catch in it. The plan is No. 56 on the Municipal list and nobody is yet aware of Number One, having begun.

Even a few minutes spent in this area gives rise to one predominant feeling. The best thing to do with Dharavi is to send a team of bull-dozers into action and level up the whole damn area and wipe out the very memory of this plague spot.

The children too do not work; but they can do nothing more than play in the mud in front of the hovels which are their homes.

Handling palm leaves and making ropes out of them is a tough job. The hands must be both strong and rough. But these women with calloused hands can laugh over their prickly labours.

—(Photos by Godwyn).

FILLIP TO DIPLOMA EDUCATION

Provincial Council To Be Set Up In City

POONA, May 23, (A. P. I.): A Provincial Council of Technical Education to co-ordinate diploma education and to examine and grant students diplomas in engineering subjects may be shortly set up in Bombay.

A recommendation to this effect has been made by a committee appointed by the Bombay Government to suggest ways of co-ordinating diploma type of education for the consideration of the Government, and its decision is expected shortly.

Principal J. A. Taraporevala, Chairman of the Board of Technical and Industrial Education and Chairman of the Committee, said here in an interview that if such a board came into existence, it would consist of representatives of Government, industrialists, educationists and principals of technical institute.

That would help, he said, in imparting education to students, taking into account the requirements of industry and other aspects. So far as the provincial universities were concerned, they were involved only theoretically, for no diplomas were granted by the universities in engineering subjects, though their statute books had accepted the granting of such diplomas.

Nehru Inaugurates Jamuna River Project

U. P. GOVERNMENT'S SCHEME TO MATERIALISE BY 1954

DEHRA DUN, May 23, (API): PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, Prime Minister of India laid the foundation stone to-day of the Jamuna Hydro Electric Scheme, the first river valley project in the United Provinces, against picturesque surroundings at Dal Pather, 30 miles from here on the Dehra Dun-Chakrata road.

The site of the Rs. 17 crore project is situated at an altitude of 3,500 feet on the foothills of the Himalayan ranges, which serve as the common boundary between Himachal Pradesh, partially excluded areas of Jaundar Bavar and Dehradun district.

PANORAMIC SURROUNDINGS

The place where Pandit Nehru laid the foundation stone and later pressed the button, which set in motion the high power Meck excavation units employing hundreds of workers, overlooks a panorama of the confluence of the Jamuna and the Tons river known for hill timber transport during the rainy season, and green orchards.

The famous Ashoka pillar lies three furlongs away from Kalsi bridge to the right.

A fleet of cars and the roadways buses of the U.P. Government brought Pandit Nehru, Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Mr. Jagjiwan Ram, Ministers of the U.P. Government and members of A.I.C.C. to the site. Th party had been driven through beflagged roads and decorated wayside villages.

The scheme, as explained by the U.P Minister for Public Works Mr. Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim to the gathering, had been divided into two stages and was expected to be completed by 1954. On an average 74.6 million units (kilowatt hours)of electricity will be generated annually from this scheme. A 2,048-foot long barrage will be constructed across the river Jamuna at Dak Pather.

NEHRU'S SPEECH

Addressing a gathering, Pandit Nehru said the Himalayas at whose foothils th river project was being laid, had concentrated and powerful energy and the rivers Ganga and Jamuna, which were flowing through this land, symbolised the history of "our country." Those foothills contained potential sources of industrial development and the harnessing of the river waters would lead to prosperity of our people. The project would not only provide irrigation and other facilities for human progress, but would combat floods and disease.

He said: "The real test of the project lies in how far it will benefit the common man after its completion. The scheme could not be understood by mathematical formulae alone. The sooner such projects are completed the better would it for the country which is in urgent need of schemes to liquidate poverty and solve economic difficulties.

SCHEME EXPLAINED

Mr. Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim, Communications Minister, U. P. Government, speaking on the occasion, explained that the Jamuna Power Project aimed at the utilisation of the 70-feet drop in the area.

For the present the construction of a 2,480 feet long barrage across Jamuna, forming the first stage of the project, had been taken in hand. Two miles above was the junction of the rivers Tons and Jamuna. The combined waters, 4,600 cusecs, would be diverted into a 8.7 mile long concrete-lined channel having two falls of 50 feet and 100 feet. The power generated at both power stations would be 22,000 k.w. throughout the year.

Mr. Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim said the actual cost of the scheme would be about Rupees 5 crores for generation and Rupees 3 crores for transmission. The cost of generation at the power station would be about two pies per unit. At the main high tension distribution points the cost would be about four pies per unit.

The project besides giving power into the Ganga grid, would also distribute energy to Himachal Pradesh, Dehradun, Hrishikesh, and Narendranagar. The first stage of the construction would be completed in 1954.

"LEAVE US ALONE"

Hyderabad Muslim Leader's Reply To Zafrullah

BANGALORE, May 23, (A.P.I.): Mr. Akbar Ali Khan, former member of the Hyderabad State Assembly, in a statement on Pakistan's complaint to the U. N. Security Council relating to Hyderabad, said here, "I would appeal to Sir Zafrullah not to make us a tool for his other political objects, but leave us alone".

Mr. Akbar Ali Khan, who was a member of the Reforms Committee appointed in Hyderabad State during the regime of Sir Akbar Hydari, said: "It is high time that we understand clearly that the futuure of Hyderabad entirely rests with the people of Hyderabad: neither with the U.N.O., nor even with the Indian Government. There is an honest approach on the part of Hyderabad Muslims to realise this fundamental principle and settle their affairs with their Hindu brethren.

"But futile attempts like the one of Sir Zafrullah make our task difficult. Hyderabadis have had enough of it by relying on such imaginary support".

STUDENTS' MEDICAL MISSION IN KASHMIR

SRINAGAR, May 23 (API).—A medical students and nurses who have voversity is now in the State of Jammu and Kashmir to organise medical relief in different parts of the State.

The mission consists of doctors, medical students and nurses who had voluntereed to work in Kashmir on honorary basis at the request of the Kashmir Government. They will set up dispensaries and render medical aid to worst affected villages in Tithwal, Gurez and Poonch. A section of the mission is expected to be flown to Leh to study the conditions in Ladakh.

Relief work by the mission will continue for one year or more as need

BOMB THROWN AT MOTOR CAR

Rickshaw Puller Injured In Calcutta Incident

CALCUTTA, May 23, (A.P.I.): A rickshaw puller was hit by splinters when a bomb was thrown at a motor car passing along Mission Row Extension in Dalhousie Square area this morning.

The occupants of the car whose identity is not known, however, escaped injury. The injured rickshaw puller was removed to hospital.

Ahmedabad Municipal Demand For Grant

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, May 23

As the financial position of the Ahmedabad Municipality is not satisfactory, it has demanded a special grant from Bombay in order to meet the expenses of the municipal staff, it is learnt.

Security Prisoners Give Up Hunger-Strike

GAUHATI, May 22, (A.P.I.): Twelve security prisoners in Gauhati jail who had been on hunger strike for the past few days gave up their fast last night, it is officially stated.

They broke their fast on an assurance given by the Deputy Commissioner of Kamrpu that Government have taken certain decisions for the removal of some of their grievances.

West Bengal Assembly Bye-Election

CALCUTTA, May 23, (A.P.I.): Mr. Suresh Chandra Das, Congress nominee for the forthcoming bye-election to the West Bengal Legislative Assembly from the south Calcutta General Constituency, submitted his nomination paper today. This brings the total number of candidates to six.

The bye-election has been caused by the death of Mr. Satish Chandra Bose.

U. P. Scheme To Cultivate "Monsoon Fallows"

LUCKNOW, May 22, (A.P.I.): Six crore maunds of pulses will be added to the total product of foodgrain crops in the Province if a scheme of the U. P. Government to bring under the plough "monsoon fallows" succeeds.

According to the scheme the U. P. Government propose to utilise nearly one crore acres of "monsoon fallow" areas of the province for growing a fertilising and quick maturing legume during the first two months of the monsoon.

ENQUIRY INTO DEATH OF FORRESTAL

WASHINGTON, May 23, (PTI-Reuter): A United States Naval Board of Enquiry was today investigating the circumstances of the death of former American Defence Secretary, James Forrestal, who yesterday leapt to his death from the 17th floor of the United States navy hospital at Bethesda, Maryland.

It will be asked to decide, among other things, why Mr. Forrestal was left unattended long enough to reach the window in a room near to his own from which he jumped.

MUTT AND JEFF—Well Jeff Was Only The Night Clerk Anyhow

By BUD FISHER

HELLO, ROOM 202? THIS IS JEFF, THE ROOM CLERK!
YOU WANTED ME TO CALL YOU AT 8:30 IN THE MORNING?
YES?
I JUST CALLED UP TO TELL YOU IT'S TWO A.M.!
WHAT? WHAT'SA BIG IDEA GETTIN' ME OUT OF BED AT TWO A.M.?
WELL, I GO OFF DUTY NOW, AND MY PAL, MUTT, GOES ON! HE'LL CALL YOU AT 8:30!
BLANKETY! BLANK!
12-16-47
Fisher

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